

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2071.—VOL. LXXIV.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 22, 1879.

WITH } SIXPENCE.
SUPPLEMENT } By Post, 6^d.



THE ZULU WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA: CETEWAYO, THE ZULU KING.
DRAWN FROM THE LIFE IN JUNE, 1877, BY THE LATE MR. EDWARD TILT, DURING HIS VISIT TO ZULU-LAND.

BIRTHS.

On the 14th inst., at 69, Grosvenor-street, Lady Kensington, of a daughter.

On the 17th inst., the Lady Harriot Bunbury, of a daughter.

On the 14th inst., at 14, Hilldrop-road, N., the wife of James Roberts Brown, F.R.G.S., &c., of a son.

On the 13th inst., at Newark-on-Trent, the wife of G. H. Branston, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 11th inst., at St. James's Church, Spanish-place, Ferraers Croxon to Beatrice, daughter of the Hon. Arthur and Lady Catherine Petre.

On the 12th inst., at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Francis J. Helyar, Esq., to Ursula Georgiana, second daughter of Viscount and Viscountess Sidmouth.

On the 5th ult., at St. Mary's Cathedral, Cape Town, Walter Glenhorne Glennie, youngest son of the late Frederick Glennie, Esq., for several years H.B. Majesty's Consul at the city of Mexico, and afterwards at Corunna, Spain, to Eliza Bernardine, eldest daughter of Thomas O'Hare, Esq., district surgeon, &c., at Oudstroom, South Africa.

DEATHS.

On the 15th inst., at 13, Wilton-crescent, the Lady Jane Emily Goding, third daughter of George William, seventh Earl of Coventry and widow of the late James Goding, Esq., aged 85.

On the 11th inst., at his residence, The Elms, Sydenham-hill, of pneumonia, Vice-Admiral George Augustus Bedford, aged 70.

On the 6th inst., at Biarritz, France, Margaret Katharine Miller, eldest daughter of the late Sir Charles H. Miller, Bart., of Froyle, Hants, aged 16.

On the 8th inst., Mary Clarinda, the dearly loved and deeply lamented sister of Peter Burke, Sergeant-at-Law, and of Sir Bernard Burke, C.B., Ulster King of Arms. R.I.P.

On the 28th ult., at Brighton, of bronchitis, Emma, widow of George Underwood, Esq., of London, and youngest daughter of the late W. J. Griffinhoofe, Esq., M.D., of Hampton, Middlesex.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 1.

SUNDAY, FEB. 23.

Quinquagesima. Shrove Sunday. Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. T. L. Papillon; 3 p.m., Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.

Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, M.A., the Chaplain and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., Very Rev. J. J. Stewart Perowne, Dean of Peterborough.

Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.

MONDAY, FEB. 24.

St. Matthias, apostle and martyr. Geological Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. O. R. Markham on the Basin of the Helmund; Lieutenant-General E. Kaye on the Mountain Passes leading to the Valley of Bamian).

Medical Society, 8.30 p.m. Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.

Milliners' Provident and Benevolent Institution, anniversary, Langham Hall, 7 p.m.

Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Dr. W. H. Corfield on Dwelling-Houses, their Sanitary Construction and Arrangements).

English Dialect Society, Manchester, annual meeting, noon.

TUESDAY, FEB. 25.

Shrove Tuesday. Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. O. S. Wake on the Primitive Human Family; Mr. E. W. Brabrook on the Colour of the Skin, Hair, and Eyes).

Metropolitan Free Hospital, anniversary festival.

Birkbeck Institution, anniversary (Prince Leopold in the chair).

Blackburn Dog Show.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26.

Ash Wednesday. Lent begins. Morning Lessons, Isaiah lvi. 1-13; Mark ii. 13-23. Evening Lessons, Jonah iii.; Heb. xii. 3-18.

Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, 8 p.m. (Handel's "Messiah").

Society of Telegraph Engineers, 8 p.m.

Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on Anatomy).

Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Dr. George Biddow on Indian Pottery at the Paris Exhibition).

THURSDAY, FEB. 27.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Sound).

Philosophical Club, 6.30 p.m.

Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. M. Barry on Architecture).

London Institution, 7 p.m. (Mr. B. Waterhouse Hawkins on the Age of Dragons).

Royal Society, 8.30 p.m. (Messrs. W. H. Preece and A. Strohn on the Synthetic Examination of Vowel Sounds).

FRIDAY, FEB. 28.

United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. J. K. Laughton on the Heraldry of the Sea).

City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. Heinemann on Political Economy—Money in Relation to Foreign Trade).

Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Sir William Thomson on the Sorting Demon of Maxwell, 9 p.m.).

Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.

Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, MARCH 1.

St. David, archbishop and martyr. Royal Albert Hall, 8 p.m. (National Welsh Concert, Mr. Carter's Choir).

United Service Institution, anniversary, noon.

Medical and Chirurgical Society, anniversary, 8 p.m.

NEXT WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26, BEING ASH WEDNESDAY, THERE WILL BE NO PERFORMANCE GIVEN.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.

THE MOORE and BURGESS HOLIDAY PROGRAMME,

pronounced by the entire daily and weekly Papers THE BEST AND MOST CHARMING ENTERTAINMENT IN LONDON, will be repeated EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT O'CLOCK, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS AT THREE ALSO.

Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. Children under Twelve half price to Stalls and Area.

Places can be secured at the Hall, Daily, from Nine till Six. No charge for booking.

ON ASH WEDNESDAY THE MOORE and BURGESS COMPANY WILL GIVE TWO PERFORMANCES AT BRIGHTON, THEIR OWN HALL BEING CLOSED ON THAT DAY.

MR. G. W. MOORE'S ANNUAL BENEFIT, ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL, TUESDAY, MARCH 4, upon which occasion there will be TWO SPECIAL PERFORMANCES given, supported by a large number of the most eminent Artists connected with the principal West-End Theatres. Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and places can be secured at the Hall daily, from Nine a.m. Full details in a few days.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—MASKELYNE and COOKE. New concluding part of the Entertainment, ZACH THE HERMIT: Comical Sketch, with new and sensational illusions, EVERY EVENING at Eight; Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at Three and Eight. Admission from 1s. 2s.—W. Morris, Manager.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum read at 10 p.m.	Minimum read at 10 a.m.					
February	Inches.	°	°	°	1-10	°	°				Miles.	in.
5	29.796	35.6	31.8	87	10	40.0	32.1	SSW. S.	289	0.120		
6	29.511	45.7	41.5	86	9	49.3	40.0	SSW. SW. WSW.	403	0.100		
7	29.273	46.9	45.0	94	10	49.9	43.0	SW. SSW.	548	0.090		
8	29.520	47.0	41.0	81	7	51.5	42.8	SW.	426	0.130		
9	29.269	49.5	47.9	94	10	52.3	47.0	SW. SSW. S.	463	0.150		
10	28.849	46.8	45.2	95	10	50.5	45.5	SW. SE.	346	0.665		
11	29.029	46.4	44.8	93	10	50.3	43.8	SW.	284	0.065		
12	29.745	39.8	34.3	80	7	44.0	36.5	NNE. NNW. SW.	169	0.000		
13	29.643	40.9	38.8	93	10	42.6	38.5	SW. SSE. SE.	263	0.270		
14	29.509	45.2	42.4	90	9	48.9	43.0	S. SE. E.	228	0.000		
15	29.481	39.8	37.6	93	10	43.2	39.7	ENE. SE.	254	0.215		
16	29.059	38.9	34.0	84	6	44.1	36.5	W. WNW.	272	0.115		
17	28.965	36.0	33.0	87	7	42.8	32.9	SW. NW. W.	118	0.065		
18	29.212	37.4	31.4	81	8	42.2	32.5	W. NW. WSW.	189	0.065		

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

FROM FEB. 5 TO FEB. 11.											
Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.531	29.518	29.374	29.702	29.330	28.917	28.989				
Temperature of Air	31.7°	43.2°	46.0°	45.9°	50.3°	48.4°	47.3°				
Temperature of Evaporation	31.9°	42.9°	45.2°	44.0°	49.4°	47.8°	46.0°				
Direction of Wind	S.	SSW.	SSW.	SW.	SW.	SE.	SW.				
FROM FEB. 12 TO FEB. 18.											
Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.632	29.775	29.571	29.592	29.065	28.965	29.146				
Temperature of Air	39.0°	40.8°	46.2°	40.2°	40.6°	35.7°	36.4°				
Temperature of Evaporation	36.6°	38.9°	45.2°	39.2°	38.4°	35.1°	34.6°				
Direction of Wind	NNW.	S.	SE.	ENE.	WNW.	SW.	W.				

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 1.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 20	3 35	3 50	4 5	4 20	4 35	4 50
3 20	3 35	3 50	4 5	4 20	4 35	4 50

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OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Last Weeks of THE TWO ORPHANS, with its incomparable cast, in consequence of the speedy production of a New Play by Mr. W. S. Gilbert. THE TWO ORPHANS, EVERY EVENING AT 7.30. MORNING PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY NEXT, at Two O'clock, LED ASTRAY. Manager, Mr. Henry Neville; Acting Manager, Mr. George Coleman.

THE CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES. Under Royal Patronage.—Select Variety Entertainment at Eight. TRAFALGAR, at 8.40. ZEO, at Ten. Miss Nelly Power, Midles, Ada, Broughton, and Powell, in A VISIT TO VENUS, at 10.30. "It is all good, from first to last."—Punch. Admission, 6d. to 2s. 2d.

TRAFALGAR.—Grand Naval Spectacle, Panorama Diorama.—Action by hundreds of specially-trained boys and incidental ballets. "Surpasses anything of the sort ever produced."—Observer.

ZEO.—The Marvel of the World.—The "Morning Post" says:—"A straightforward athletic performance, free from artificial sensation." "Remarkable for the graceful ease and simplicity, which remove all ideas of painful exertion."

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MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. A TREMENDOUS MYSTERY, by F. C. Burnand; concluding with A TRIP TO CAIRO, by Mr. Corney Grain. EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 6s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION at AIX-LA-CHAPPELLE.—Beginning of LECTURES, APRIL 21. Prospectuses, Plan of Lectures, and Conditions of Admission may be had on application to the Director.

MALVERN COLLEGE. The NEXT TERM WILL COMMENCE ON MONDAY, May 6.

HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL (SELECT) for LADIES, Bolton House, 192, Clapham-road, Surrey. Established 1867. A Private Home, where Patients suffering from serious diseases, and requiring special supervision, can obtain the best Medical and Surgical Treatment without incurring anxiety in their own homes. Treatise of successful cases forwarded for twelve stamps. Physician, DAVID JONES, M.D. Consultations daily, Eleven to One (Tuesday and Friday excepted), at 15, Welbeck-street, London.

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LECHERTIER, BARBE, and CO.'S Society of Arts One. Shilling MOIST COLOUR BOX. Honourable Mention, Paris, 1878. Of the Makers, 60, Regent-st., London; and of Artists' Mountmen and Booksellers. Post-free, 1s. 2d.

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ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—The WINTER EXHIBITION OF WORKS BY OLD MASTERS and deceased Artists of the British School, including Oil Paintings, Drawings, and Miniatures, is NOW OPEN. Admission, from Nine till Dark, One Shilling. Catalogues Sixpence; or, bound, with pencil, One Shilling. Season Tickets, Five Shillings.

INSTITUTE of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS. will CLOSE on SATURDAY NEXT their Thirtieth WINTER EXHIBITION. Open from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORK, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," and "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," each 33 ft. by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Soldier of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-st., W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—PRIZE-MEDALS will be given for the best PICTURES and DRAWINGS Exhibited 1878-80. Receiving Days, FEB. 24 and 25, at St. George's Hall, Langham-place. The Sales for the last two years have amounted to £18,884. For conditions apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Crystal Palace.

ON VIEW at Mr. ROGER'S GALLERY, 28, Maddox-street, from WEDNESDAY, FEB. 19, to WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, a series of Water-Colour Drawings, executed in Brittany, by Miss Eliza Turck. Admission by Visiting Card.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Mr. WALTER BACHE'S FIFTEENTH ANNUAL CONCERT, TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 25. To commence at Half-past Eight o'clock precisely. "Mazeppa," Liszt; Beethoven's Fourth Concerto, &c. Increased Orchestra—Ninety-three Performers. Conductor, Mr. August Mannes. Stalls, Half a Guinea; Reserved Area, 6s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s.—Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street; usual Agents; and at Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall, 28, Piccadilly.

TO ADVERTISERS.

It is particularly requested that Advertisements for this paper be sent early in the week, and Advertisers are desired to take especial note that in future no Advertisement for the Current Number can be received later than Six o'clock on Wednesday afternoons.

Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1879.

Whether increased facilities for the transaction of business should be conceded to the official class of the House of Commons, particularly for the discussion and passing of the Estimates of National Expenditure they may deem it their duty to propose, and whether, in order to this end, some limitation of the right of unofficial members to insist upon the consideration of "grievances before Supply" might not be made, for the convenience of the public as well as of the Government, is a question on which something may be said on both sides; and a good deal has been said, more or less pertinent and cogent, this week. The Chancellor of the Exchequer on Monday night submitted certain rules for the regulation of procedure in the House of Commons, of which he had given comparatively scant notice. That he had intentionally deviated from the line of courtesy which has customarily been observed towards Parliament by her Majesty's advisers of whatever Party, we do not believe. It is unfortunate, however, that the old relations between the Executive and Legislative Bodies seem to have been somewhat disturbed of late years, and that the duties arising out of them have been, to a certain extent, capriciously performed, or disregarded, as the choice of the Queen's Government may have prompted. No valid reason has been assigned why the Resolutions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer should not have been submitted to public notice in time to have permitted a full consultation, previously to the formal discussion of them in the House, on the part of objectors. But, however this may be, we are convinced that in the end no time is gained by movements which leave upon the minds of those who desire to resist them any sense of real injustice, or even any strong suspicion of apparent sharp practice. In regard to the matter now before us, there is, no doubt, a perfectly intelligible tendency to encroachment on the part of official members, and there is, perhaps, a good deal of unreasoning jealousy on the part of private members. Their mutual position calls for delicate caution in attempting any changes directly affecting it, and these are not the times in which any attempt of this kind can be, or should be, inconsiderately made or unfairly pressed.

We have already said that neither side of the question is without the support of valid argument. Parliamentary officialism has a strong case. The theory of taking "grievances before Supply" is unquestionably ancient as well as valuable. It will not be denied, however, that in late years the application of it in transacting the business of the House of Commons has been very considerably abused. It has been made the occasion of no end of irrelevant and unconnected preliminary debates. On nights marked down for "Supply" it has evoked most of the crudities which have failed to obtain a more legitimate opportunity of being submitted to the House. Its tendency has been to defer a minute examination of the Estimates either to a late hour of the night or to a late period of the Session. No doubt it has inflicted wearisome annoyance upon Ministers charged with conducting Estimates through Committee. It has had its share, moreover, by the uncertainty which it produces, in thinning the attendance of members on "Supply" nights. There are few men who can make up their minds to sit through half a dozen hours of incidental discussion before reaching the real business of the night, or who, when it is at length reached, can give to it that freshness or closeness of attention which the topics comprised in it really demand. Millions are thus voted away without adequate information on the one hand, or serious challenge on the other. It abridges Ministerial influence without obtaining for the

public any proportionate guarantee. It sometimes wastes time to little purpose, while it favours a loose method of getting through some of the most important business of the State.

On the other hand, it must be admitted that the privilege usually enjoyed by private members to raise discussion, at short notice, on "Supply" nights is in itself a most efficient instrument for keeping under due control the tendency of bureaucratic influence to override all sorts of Parliamentary antagonism. Governments would have little to check them were there not full opportunity given to the people's representatives to call them to account. Multitudes of cases occur in the ordinary execution of the laws of the land, which it is most desirable to have explained, as we may say, while they are still on the wing, and have not yet settled down into oblivion. Not only this—it has to be noted that almost all important legislation at the instance of Governments has been suggested to them, and in a measure prepared for them, by the initiative of individual members. There is no special aptitude in the official class to originate great reforms, nor can it be pretended that they have a monopoly of constructive ingenuity in law-making. Much of the more important work they do has already been rough-hewn for them by members who have given their days and nights to the study of particular questions, which, when they are at length taken in hand by the Government, need only to be adjusted, shaped, and polished for effective presentation to Parliamentary decision. The House of Commons has always been justly reluctant to part with any portion of the privilege by means of which this object, among others, is secured. It is not a party question. It equally interests Conservatives and Liberals. Nor is it, as we have seen, a mere minor question as to forms or procedure; for on both sides it involves grave consequences, political and constitutional, as well as financial.

We have touched upon this subject without going into detail on the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Resolutions, because this is the only vital principle which they embody. The Rules of the House of Commons, whether standing or Sessional Orders, are, in point of fact, nothing to the public, save as they may facilitate by their operation an orderly expression of the public judgment on matters affecting national interests. Some consideration is, of course, due to the convenience of the Legislative Bodies, but no convenience in the mode of transacting business should be allowed to determine, one way or another, what the nature of that business shall be. There may be obstructionists of more than one kind—and they who would muzzle freedom of debate are equally to be resisted as those who clog the machinery of public business.

THE COURT.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and the Grand Duke of Hesse were present at Divine service, performed at Osborne House on Sunday by the Rev. George Connor, Vicar of Newport. Prince Leopold and Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse attended Divine service at Whippingham church. The Right Hon. W. H. Smith arrived at Osborne, and had an audience of her Majesty. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, left Osborne on Tuesday for Windsor Castle. Her Majesty crossed from East Cowes to Gosport in the Royal yacht *Alberta*, Captain Thomson. The Queen visited Mrs. Prothero at the Rectory, Whippingham, before her departure from the Isle of Wight. The Grand Duke of Hesse, with Princesses Victoria, Elizabeth, Irene, and Alice, and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse, attended by Baroness de Grancy and Colonel von Westersweller, accompanied her Majesty to Windsor. The Grand Duke of Hesse and his family will embark on board the *Victoria* and *Albert* Royal yacht, Captain Thomson, at Queensborough, on the 28th inst., and proceed to Flushing, en route to Darmstadt.

Her Majesty will hold a Council at Windsor to-day (Saturday).

The Queen has appointed the Rev. Thomas James Rowsell, one of her Majesty's Chaplains, to the office of Deputy Clerk of the Closet to her Majesty, in the room of Canon Lightfoot, Bishop designate of Durham.

Lady Southampton has succeeded Lady Abercromby as Lady in Waiting; and Colonel the Hon. Henry Byng has succeeded Colonel C. T. du Plat as Equerry in Waiting.

We are authorised to state that, in consequence of the death of the Grand Duchess of Hesse, the Queen will hold no Levée this season, and no Drawingrooms until after Easter. The Princess of Wales will hold two Drawingrooms and the Prince of Wales two Levées, on her Majesty's behalf, before Easter.

The preparations for the marriage of the Duke of Connaught with Princess Louisa Margaret of Prussia are rapidly advancing at Windsor Castle, where, in St. George's Chapel, the marriage ceremony will be solemnised on March 13. On March 11 the *Victoria* and *Albert* will leave to bring over the bride of the Duke of Connaught, and will remain at Queensborough until after the wedding of their Royal Highnesses, when she will take home the Royal parents of the bride. After this service she will return to Portsmouth, and on March 25 will embark her Majesty for Cherbourg. The Queen, it is anticipated, will remain amongst the Italian lakes for a month, and will come back to Portsmouth on the way to Windsor. The Royal yacht *Osborne*, Commander Hugo Pearson, is to be got ready for sea on the 24th prox. at Portsmouth to embark the Duke of Connaught and his bride for a cruise. Their Royal Highnesses purpose visiting Lisbon, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malaga, Almeria, Cartagena, Malta, and other places of interest in the Mediterranean, including Sicily and Cyprus. The voyage is expected to last a couple of months.

The Duke of Connaught has presented his portrait, painted in oil, to the Prussian regiment of Hussars in which he holds an honorary commission—that is the 3rd Hussars, bearing the name of General Zieten, of which his future father-in-law is Colonel.

Prince Leopold attended a large meeting on Wednesday, at the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House, called by the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching, and made an admirable speech on behalf of the scheme. The

other speakers were Mr. Gladstone, Dr. Barry, Mr. Goschen, Lord Aberdare, and Sir T. Chambers.

Prince Leopold has consented to preside at a public meeting on behalf of the Royal Association in aid of the Deaf and Dumb, St. Saviour's, Oxford-street, which will be held, by the kindness of the Duke of Westminster, at Grosvenor House, on Friday, May 16. His Royal Highness has consented to receive purses on the occasion.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Leopold, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck, were present at the debate in the House of Lords on the opening of Parliament. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Grand Duke of Hesse and Prince Leopold, visited Mr. Boehm's studio, in the Fulham-road, during the day. The Grand Duke of Hesse left Marlborough House the next day on his return to Osborne. The Prince took leave of the Grand Duke at Victoria station. The Princess, accompanied by Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maude of Wales, visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace. Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein lunched with their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House on Saturday last. The Crown Princess of Germany arrived in London on a visit to the Prince and Princess. Their Royal Highnesses met her Imperial Highness at the Charing-cross station, and conducted her to Marlborough House. Colonel A. Ellis was in waiting to receive the Crown Princess at Dover, and attended her to London. His Excellency the German Ambassador and Countess Marie Münster also met her Imperial Highness at Dover and accompanied her to London. The Prince and Princess and the Crown Princess of Germany attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. the Sub-Dean, the Rev. T. Helmore, and the Rev. T. J. Rowsell officiated. Their Royal Highnesses and the Crown Princess of Germany visited the French Gallery, 120, Pall-mall, and Mr. M'Lean's Gallery, in the Haymarket, on Monday. The Prince presided at a meeting of the Council of his Royal Highness held at the office of the Duchy of Cornwall, Buckingham-gate, on Tuesday. Princess Christian visited the Prince and Princess and the Crown Princess of Germany and remained to luncheon. The Prince has constantly attended the House of Lords. The Princess has consented to be patroness of the National Indian Association, and has become a life member by contributing £20.

Their Excellencies the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Duchess of Marlborough, with a large party, were present at the performances at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, given by command of the Duke on Saturday last. The National Anthem was sung. The Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury and Lady Cecil have arrived in town from Hatfield House, Herts. The Marchioness will hold receptions at the family mansion in Arlington-street on Wednesdays in March. Countess Stanhope had a reception at her residence in Grosvenor-place on Saturday night. Previously the Earl and Countess received a large party at dinner.

The marriage between Mr. Hamar Bass, M.P., and the Hon. Louisa Bagot will take place at the Chapel Royal, Savoy, to-day (Saturday). The marriage between Lord Richard Grosvenor, M.P., brother of the Duke of Westminster, and Miss Ella Stubber, sister of Mr. Hamilton Stubber, of Moynes, Queen's County, will take place early in April. The marriage of the Hon. Frederick W. Lambton, Coldstream Guards, second son of the Earl of Durham, with Miss Beatrix Bulteel, second daughter of Mr. John Bulteel, of Pamflete, Devon, will be celebrated early in June. A marriage is arranged between the Right Hon. Hugh Childers, M.P., and the Hon. Mrs. Gilbert Elliot.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Anderson, A., to be Perpetual Curate of St. Mark's, Durham Masse, Cheshire. Asheton, R. O.; Rural Dean of Dunchurch. Barnacle, John; Vicar of Rainford, Lancashire. Brighton, John George; Rector of Broome, Norfolk. Chapman, T. C.; Curate of St. Thomas's Church, Douglas, Isle of Man. Cole, J. F.; Vicar of All Saints', Roughney, alias Roffey, Horsham. Cresswell, Samuel Francis; Rector of North Repps, Norfolk. Crooke, Cornelius Hargreave; Vicar of Sheepstor. De Mowbray, John Henry Furnour M.; Rector of Knossington, Leicester. Gomer, Edward Southwell; Rector of Titsey. Geare, E.; Vicar of St. George's, Wolverhampton; Vicar of Pelsall. Gibson, H. F.; Chaplain of Bishop Morley's College. Hancock, Frederick; Rector of Meshaw. Hart, Richard Haworth; Vicar of Dunston. Holden, Robert; Rector of Nuttall. Hope, Sackett; Vicar of Chedworth. Job, Charles Robert; Vicar of St. Matthew's, Carver-street, Sheffield. Macnaught, John; Vicar of Goring. Madge, F. T.; Minor Canon; Librarian of Winchester Cathedral. May, Edward William; Rector of Roborough. Mills, William Lewis; Rector of Redmarley, d'Abitot. Moore, Frederick James; Vicar of Lonan. Price, William Salter; Vicar of Syleham, Suffolk. Sheffield, F.; Rector of Bampton Bryan. Stevenson, Edward John Walter; Rector of Stokeinteignhead. Vesey, Thomas Agmondisham; Rector of Marske. White, Robert More; Prebendary in Hereford Cathedral. Whittington, R. T.; Rector of Orsett; Rural Dean of Orsett. Williams, Robert; Vicar of Culmington.—*Guardian*.

The two Provinces of Canterbury and York met in Convocation on Tuesday.

The Bishop of North Queensland (the Right Rev. Dr. Stanton) sailed for his diocese on the 11th inst. He was accompanied, among others, by the two youngest sons of the Rev. Samuel Minton.

We learn from the *Guardian* that an illuminated address, together with a beautiful timepiece and two vases, were presented to the Rev. J. Jordan on the occasion of his leaving Brownhills for Holy Trinity, Woolwich; and that a purse of £40 was presented to the Rev. F. J. Dewé by the inhabitants of Pinner, on his resignation of the curacy, as a token of their esteem.

During the past year £3300 has been applied by the Diocesan Poor Benefice Augmentation Association towards the augmentation of poor benefices in the diocese of Lincoln, making £56,613 appropriated in this manner since the foundation of the association.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At Cambridge Mr. Sidney Colvin, M.A., Fellow of Trinity, has been re-elected to the Slade Professorship of Fine Arts. The appointment is for three years at a time, and this is the second time of Professor Colvin's re-election. The Rev. V. H. Stanton, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, has been elected Hulsean Lecturer for the year 1878-9.

A number of Eton boys, who are undergoing instruction in engineering as Volunteers, are engaged in constructing earthworks in the vicinity of the college.

A public meeting was held last Saturday evening to protest against that part of the new scheme framed by the Charity Commissioners which abolishes the Lower School at Dulwich

College. It was resolved to send a deputation to the Charity Commissioners on the subject.

Mr. J. W. Allport, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, has been appointed an Assistant Master in Beaumaris School.

The prizes and certificates awarded by the College of Preceptors to the successful candidates in the various schools in which they have conducted examinations, at Christmas, were distributed on Wednesday afternoon by Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P. (Vice-Chancellor of the University of London), at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, Ludgate-circus.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

On Thursday week General Peel, the last representative of the old school of sportsmen of which Admiral Rous and Mr. George Payne were such bright ornaments, passed away, full of years and honours. He was in his eightieth year, and, though he saw no service in the Army, he took a very active part in politics, and his connection with the turf has extended over half a century. He joined the Army in 1815, just after the battle of Waterloo had been fought, and, eleven years later, entered the House of Commons, as representative of Norwich. Shortly after this his purple jacket and orange cap were registered at Weatherby's, and in 1832 he secured the Two Thousand Guineas with Archibald. The year prior to this victory General Peel was returned for Huntingdon, and retained the seat for thirty-seven years; in fact, until his final retirement from public life in 1868. At different periods of his career he held the offices of Surveyor of Ordnance and Secretary of State for War, and invariably showed himself to be possessed of all the qualities of a distinguished statesman. Ion was the next good horse that he possessed, and then came his best year—1844—when Orlando and Ionian carried his colours into second and third places in the Derby, the notorious Running Rein coming in first. How General Peel had a more than suspicion that something was wrong, how untiringly he worked to gather evidence, how he carried the matter into a court of law, and eventually succeeded in proving that Running Rein was, in reality, a four-year-old colt called Maccabeus, is a piece of turf history too well known to need recapitulation. In 1861 the cares of State induced him to relinquish his stud; but, when a moiety of the late Lord Glasgow's stud was bequeathed to him, in 1869, his colours were once more seen at Newmarket and elsewhere, and last season Peter carried them in such style that he gave every promise of winning another blue ribbon for the veteran sportsman. Of course, his nomination is now void for all races; and Lancastrian also cannot run for the Derby, having been bred and entered by General Peel. The disqualification of two such prominent favourites for the great event of the year is sure to lead to much discussion as to the advisability of an alteration in the law of nomination. A good deal can be said on both sides of the question; but we cannot see a satisfactory remedy, and are inclined to think that it is better to

bear the ills we have
Than fly to others that we know not of.

The funeral of General Peel took place at Twickenham on Wednesday last.

Racing men have at last got to work again, and had an outing at Kempton Park at the end of last week. The first day was remarkable for the success of the favourite in every race; but backers did not do nearly so well on Saturday. Old Chimney Sweep ran very well on each day; but the only race of real importance was the Kempton Park Grand Hurdle Handicap. In this, Advance (12st. 7 lb.) made his first appearance over hurdles, and, despite his great weight and want of experience, the prestige of Captain Macell's stable made him first favourite. He ran exceedingly well for nearly two miles, but was stopped after jumping the last hurdle, as it was found that he had no chance with Bacchus (11st. 7 lb.), who beat Bridget (10st. 11 lb.) and Northfleet (11st.) with great ease. The performance was the more meritorious as the Irish five-year-old was by no means fit, and he at once became first favourite for the Grand National, for which race his success at Kempton entails no penalty. Austerlitz, however, is in the same stable, a fact that speculators would do well to remember. The Doncaster and Croydon Meetings, which have taken place this week, have not been of a particularly interesting character.

The Waterloo Coursing Meeting was begun on Wednesday at Altcar, in very favourable weather. In the two rounds of the Waterloo Cup run off most of the favourites went down, Zazel, Doon, Dear Erin, Whistling Dick, and High Seal being defeated in the first round, while in the second Whoa Emma and Lady Lizzie were beaten.

The second sculling contest for the championship of England challenge cup, presented by the proprietors of the *Sportsman*, took place on the Tyne on Monday last. The competitors were William Elliott, of Blyth (the holder), and John Higgins, of Shadwell (ex-champion). In spite of serious interruptions to their training, the former having suffered from a sharp attack of indisposition, and Higgins from the frozen state of the Thames, both men seemed in capital condition. An enormous number of people witnessed the race, which was followed by no less than fourteen steamers, all heavily laden. After two or three false starts, caused by the eagerness of Elliott to get off, the pair went away on pretty level terms; but the champion, who was pulling a powerful stroke of forty to the minute, against Higgins's thirty-eight, at once showed in front. At the mile post he led by two lengths, and, in spite of repeated and plucky spurts on the part of the Southerner, had matters in his own hands all the way, and won as he liked by about four lengths. Elliott showed considerable improvement in style, and appeared stronger than ever; while Higgins, though his sculling was perfect, has probably seen his best day, and is scarcely likely to appear again in public.

The Queen has appointed Mr. Duncan Davidson, of Tulloch, to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Ross.

Mr. Stanford has opportunely issued a popular coloured map of the British Possessions in South Africa, of great interest and use at the present time.

The parish church of Dunse, Berwickshire, was destroyed by fire on Monday morning. The church was built about eighty years ago, and seated over a thousand persons. Some years ago a costly organ was placed in the church.

Lord Sondes has, in consideration of the depressed state of agriculture, returned his Norfolk tenants 15 per cent of their rents; and for a like reason, Viscount Sidmouth has returned to the tenants on his Devonshire estate 10 per cent on the amount of their rents.

A committee of the Preston Town Council have drawn up a scheme for the establishment of a free library for the borough on a magnificent scale. The building is to cost £50,000, which sum, together with £10,000 for the purchase of books and works of art and £10,000 as an endowment fund, is expected to be provided by the trustees of the late Mr. Harris; and it is calculated that the maintenance of the establishment will cost the borough about £1200 a year.



THE ZULU WAR: NATAL MOUNTED POLICE, UNDER MAJOR DARTNELL, ON THEIR WAY TO THE FRONT.
FROM A SKETCH BY MR. W. NELSON, HELPMAKAAR CAMP, DECEMBER 22.

THE ZULU WAR.

The momentous conflict which has finally broken out in South Africa between the British Imperial Government, on the Natal and Trans-Vaal borders, and the savage tyranny of Cetewayo, King of the Zulus, is likely for several months to engross no small part of our serious attention. We do not feel called upon, in this and future notices of the subject as furnishing material for our Illustrations, to enter upon any discussion of the policy or morality of British dealings with the Kaffirs and other African nations. It is more than forty years since the territory of Natal, situated on the coast of the Indian Ocean, far remote and quite detached from the easterly provinces of the Cape Colony, was taken into British possession; but it was the annexation of the Trans-Vaal, not three years ago, that gave occasion to the present hostile relations with the neighbouring Zulu kingdom. This remark is simply due to historical truth, and it is needful to avoid confounding the new emergency with the situation at the time of preceding Kaffir Wars, such as those of the Gaikas and Galekas in the Trans-Kei territory, the last of which was recently concluded. In those former conflicts, it is most important to observe, the Colonial Government of Cape Town was properly and directly involved by the endan-

gered position of its own eastern frontier. But this is not apparently the case with a Zulu war to the north of Natal and to the east of the Trans-Vaal, since neither of those two isolated provinces has ever had any political connection with the Cape Colony, or has derived its European settlement from the Cape. It happens, indeed, that in the person of Sir Bartle Frere, her Majesty's representative in South Africa, the Governorship, or constitutional presidency of the self-governed colony in South-West Africa, is conjoined with the separate administration of Crown rule, through a Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, and a High Commissioner in the Trans-Vaal, as well as in West Griqua Land and several parts of South-East Africa; but this incidental association does not make the Cape colonists responsible for the acts of the Imperial Government, through Sir Bartle Frere, on the Zulu border nearly a thousand miles distant from their own quiet and secure capital city. We may, nevertheless, expect from the genuine public spirit, the British loyalty and patriotism, of the inhabitants of the Cape Colony, as well in its western as in the eastern districts, a spontaneous and voluntary exhibition of their readiness to co-operate with her Majesty's forces, to uphold the authority and dignity of her title, and to protect her subjects, both of native and of European race, on the banks of the Tugela and the Pongola.

The same feelings would equally animate every other English community dwelling within reach of the scene of action in any quarter of the globe.

The Zulu nation is one of the two great races of Kaffirs, or South-east native Africans, inhabiting all the portion of that Continent which looks towards the Indian Ocean, from near the Great Kei River to near Delagoa Bay; the Amaxosa race, divided into many separate tribes, of which the Galekas and Gaikas are nearest to the colonial frontier, occupy the southern districts. The Zulus altogether may number, it is supposed, about six hundred thousand souls, half of them residing within the province of Natal, under British dominion, half of them remaining to the independent kingdom of Cetewayo, situated to the north of the Tugela, and extending almost to Delagoa Bay. This is not, indeed, a very large kingdom, but its absolute despotic constitution and singular military organisation, with the determined character of its ruler, make it the most formidable of all Native African Powers—more so, probably, than either the Ashantee monarchy at its full strength, or that of King Theodore in Abyssinia, when they defied the British arms to a decisive combat. The issue of this war, notwithstanding, is beyond all reasonable doubt, since the great resources of the British Empire will be used, so far as may



THE ZULU WAR: ROURKE'S DRIFT, NEAR THE SCENE OF THE RECENT CONFLICT.
FROM A SKETCH BY MAJOR NORTH CREALOCK, 95TH REGIMENT, ASSISTANT MILITARY SECRETARY.

prove needful, to obtain a complete victory, at whatever pecuniary cost.

Ever since the days of Chaka, whose reign extended from 1810 to 1828, the Zulus have been regarded as the military race of South Africa; and at the present time his nephew, Cetewayo, possesses a force of about 40,000 men, to a certain extent organised and fairly well equipped. The army is divided into several regiments, varying in strength from 400 to 2000, each commanded by an Induna or chief. Every male becomes a soldier at the age of fifteen, and continues to serve all his life. The regiments are composed of men of nearly the same age, new ones being formed from time to time by recruits, and distinguished from the veteran corps by the colour of their shields. In former years a bundle of light throwing assegais, a short and heavy one for stabbing, a shield, and "knobkerrie," or knobstick, were the arms of the Zulu soldier. Now many regiments are armed with breech-loading rifles, in which case the stabbing assegai is still carried, the shield being discarded. In 1873 a small powder factory was established and a magazine built at the principal military kraal. This latter was called "Mainze-kanze"—i.e., "Let the enemy come now." Matrimony is forbidden to the soldier, though periodically the King orders a whole regiment to marry, selecting as their wives the daughters of men belonging to some specified regiment. Once during the year each regiment is called out for a month's training, which is said to consist principally in hunting and dancing. During this time the troops are quartered in one of twenty military kraals which are dotted throughout the country, the principal one being situated near the junction of the Black and White Umvolosi. Strict discipline is enforced throughout the army, cowardice on all occasions being punished by death. To the women is intrusted the commissariat, and they perform long journeys on foot, often exceeding forty or fifty miles a day when carrying supplies to the army in the field. The Zulu has an innate love of fighting, and firmly believes in his own invincibility. Formerly his tactics were simple. Advancing in line, each man discharged his throwing assegai, then rushing in, armed with the stabbing assegai, he maintained a hand-to-hand fight against his enemy; but the introduction of firearms has modified this form of tactics. Unlike the Kaffirs of Cape Colony, the Zulus are said to prefer night attacks, and in order to be well prepared for such midnight alarms a uniform plan of encampment of a defensive nature is adopted for our army engaged against Cetewayo.

Such is the military character of the Zulu nation, against whom the British High Commissioner declared war, and ordered the British Army to cross the Tugela frontier river on the 11th ult. We have described the plan of operations, and we reported last week the disastrous occurrence of Jan. 22, ten days after the beginning of actual hostilities by Lord Chelmsford's army. The left centre column, under the command of Colonel Glyn, with which was Lord Chelmsford's head-quarters as Commander-in-Chief, advanced from Helpmakaar through Rourke's Drift, just below the junction of the Blood River with the Buffalo River, which flows into the Tugela lower down. This place is nearly at the point of meeting of the frontier lines of the Natal and the Trans-Vaal provinces with that of the Zulu Kingdom; and a short distance across the last-mentioned frontier lies the kraal of Siwayo, the King's brother, whose fugitive wives, having escaped to the Natal side, were lately pursued and recaptured, and were stoned to death. Lord Chelmsford seems to have divided the column of troops in Rourke's Drift, and taken half of them, with Colonel Glyn, on a reconnaissance in the direction of Colonel Wood, whom he met pushing forward. The remainder were left under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Pulleyne, to whose support Colonel Durnford moved northward with part of the right-centre column. Their camp was fixed about ten miles beyond Rourke's Drift to the eastward, where they had a hundred and two waggons of the transport service, with a thousand draught bullocks, and all the stores and surplus ammunition of Colonel Glyn's column. It is supposed that by some artifice of deception the Zulus contrived to lure Colonel Durnford into detaching a portion of his force from the sheltered encampment. The details are still lacking, but we know that they were attacked by an overwhelming host of the enemy, reckoned at from fifteen to twenty thousand, and all the European troops were destroyed, with the officers and non-commissioned officers, except a few, of the native troops. Five companies of the first battalion of the 24th Regiment, and one company of its second battalion, with thirty officers of the regular army, and about seventy of the native force, altogether six hundred men, were killed in this terrible conflict. It took place a mile and a quarter from the camp, which was afterwards sacked by the enemy, and all the stores, bullocks, and waggons, besides the arms and ammunition of our soldiers, fell into their hands. On the night of that day, the 22nd, the post in the rear, at Rourke's Drift, which had been left in charge of eighty men of the 24th, under Captain C. J. Bromhead, with Lieutenant Chard, R.E., as senior in command, was attacked by several thousand of the enemy, but withstood the assaults during twelve hours, till at daylight the Zulus, with great loss, were forced to retire. The names of the gallant officers who have fallen, with some additional particulars, were published in our last. Since then, we have learnt that the forces under Major Dartnell and Captain Lonsdale had a victorious engagement with the Zulus near Rourke's Drift, subsequent to the disaster of the 22nd; also that Colonel Pearson had safely established himself at Ekowe. The Zulus, in short, have not been able to force their way into Natal, though Lord Chelmsford's advance into Zululand has been checked for the time.

Great preparations have been made during the past week for the speedy dispatch of reinforcements from England, forming two brigades of infantry, under Major-General Hope Crealock, C.B., and Major-General E. Newdigate, respectively; also one brigade of cavalry, under Major-General Frederick Marshall; two batteries of Royal Artillery, and some companies of the Royal Engineers and Army Service Corps. About twenty steam-ships have been engaged by the Admiralty to embark the troops at Southampton and Portsmouth, and a few at Dublin and Queenstown. We reserve a detailed account of the forces to be employed until their arrangement is complete, but there has been an amount of military bustle seldom witnessed.

Our illustrations of the subject published this week begin with the Portrait of Cetewayo, the Zulu King, which was drawn from the life, in July, 1877, by the late Mr. Edward Tilt, an artist who visited South Africa with his surviving brother, now in London. Mr. Edward Tilt proceeded from Natal to Zululand, and had an opportunity of drawing this portrait, at an audience or Court ceremony that he witnessed. We are indebted to Major J. North Crealock, of the 95th Regiment, Assistant Military Secretary to Lord Chelmsford, for the sketches very recently taken of the Tugela, Helpmakaar, and Rourke's Drift, near the scene of the late disastrous conflict; likewise to Captain H. W. Maclear, of the Buffs, for the sketch of Colonel Pearson's first camp near the mouth of the Tugela; and to Mr. W. Nelson for that of the Natal Mounted Police

on their road to Helpmakaar. The photograph of the Durban Mounted Volunteers, by Mr. James Lloyd, which we have copied, has a melancholy interest from its containing the figure of Captain W. Shepstone, who is one of those killed on the 22nd. The page of illustrations of Zulu and Kaffir people in their native costumes is supplied by the photographs of Mr. Kisch, of Durban. Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, who went through the last Kaffir War, is now on his voyage to South Africa for the service of this Journal.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

President Grévy received yesterday week a deputation from the Association of French Manufacturers, who laid a statement before him declaring that the manufacturing interest is in a most critical position and calling upon him to protect it from foreign competition by imposing compensatory duties. The President, in reply, said the subject should be impartially considered, and that the Government would be guided by the necessities of the country. On Sunday President Grévy received the bureaux of the Paris Municipal Council and the Council-General of the Seine. In reply to an address he said that as long as he was President he would cause the Republic to be respected, but great moderation was necessary. France had thrice possessed the Republic, and had thrice lost it. This time all should unite in keeping it definitely.

The appointment of M. Deville as Under-Secretary for the Interior has been decreed at a Cabinet Council.

At a meeting of the Cabinet held on Monday, the Ministers resolved to reject the first article of the Amnesty Bill proposed by the Committee, which was meant to extend to all political offences previous to the Commune, including the insurrection against the Provisional Government on Oct. 31, 1870. The Government considers it necessary to distinguish between acts committed when peace was restored, and those committed before the signature of the armistice in January, 1871. After the Council the Minister of Justice had a long interview with the Committee, which, however, decided to adhere to its original draught of the article.

M. Gambetta received on Sunday a deputation of his constituents, who congratulated him on his new appointment. In reply, M. Gambetta said that although his position had changed, his principles and methods of action remained the same. The Republic was established, and it should now bear fruit in intelligent, practical, and gradual reforms. "We will," he added, "resist the spirit of impatience and temerity. We will continue to be men of prudence and good sense, guided by expediency, for nothing can successfully be substituted for that political method."

General Bremond d'Ars, Legitimist was on Sunday elected Senator for Charente by 308 votes against 151 for M. Vellamy, Republican. The late Senator, M. André, was a Bonapartist.

Both Chambers met on the 13th inst. In the Senate M. Calmon was elected Vice-President, in the room of M. Leroyer, who has accepted the Portfolio of Minister of Justice. In the Chamber of Deputies the bureaux elected the Committee on the Amnesty Bill. Seven of the members are favourable to the Government measure, while four desire a full and complete amnesty. The Bonapartists openly voted in the bureaux with the Radicals in favour of the latter view. Only about three fifths of the deputies were present. In the Senate on the 14th the Comte de Montalivet, an Orleanist Minister, who has rallied to the Republic, was almost unanimously elected life senator, vice M. Morin, deceased. An attempt of the clerical M. Chesnelong to question the validity of the senatorial elections for Charente, on Jan. 5, was defeated by 168 to 95. In the Chamber M. Tallandier proposed that the "Marseillaise" should be recognised as the National Anthem of France, in conformity with the decree of 1795. General Gresley said that he was prepared to put that decree in force, and the motion was accordingly withdrawn. The Committee on the Press Bill was formed. The members, it is stated, are unanimously in favour of abrogating all the existing laws on the press, and replacing them by a single law based on the broadest principles. In the Chamber on Monday a member put a question to the Government respecting the sum voted by the Municipal Council of Paris for the relief of the Communists on returning to France. M. de Marcère said the council had been actuated by the best of motives, but the proper legal forms had not been observed. The Government would itself ask for a grant.

The Committee of the French Chamber appointed to report on the Government Amnesty Bill held a meeting on Sunday and received deputations, who presented special cases of condemned Communists for the favour of the Committee. The Committee subsequently communicated with the Government, who consented to the introduction of a clause extending the amnesty to all political crimes committed before or after the insurrection of March 18, 1871.

The marriage of the Vicomte d'Auberjon, Captain in the 8th Dragoons, with Mlle. Blanche Jenty, daughter of the deputy for La Vendée, took place on Tuesday morning at the Mairie of the 8th arrondissement. The bride's witnesses were M. Grévy and M. E. de Girardin.

The Geographical Society of France celebrated on the 14th inst. the centenary of the death of England's greatest navigator, Captain Cook, which occurred on Feb. 14, 1779. The society's hall, which was crowded, was decorated with the flags of England and France, and round the walls were hung the charts of the gallant sailor, lent by our Admiralty in honour of the occasion. Among the objects exhibited was a formidable club, which struck the fatal blow that laid Cook low, never more to rise. The chair was occupied by Admiral La Roncière Le Noury, president of the society.

A new Free Trade organisation has been formed in Paris, which held its first public meeting on Sunday in the theatre of the Château d'Eau. The principal speaker was M. Jules Simon, who made an eloquent address, in which he demonstrated the injury that a Protectionist policy would inflict upon France. At the close of the meeting a resolution was passed calling upon the Government to adopt as a minimum the Tariff of 1860, and to put an end to the existing paralysis of trade by the speedy conclusion of commercial treaties.

Mr. Arthur Sullivan's overture, "In Memoriam," was performed on Sunday at the Paris Conservatoire concert with great success. Mr. Sullivan is the first English composer who has gained this honour at the Conservatoire.

The Palace of Industry has been once more occupied with the annual cattle show. The prizes have already been awarded, after an inspection of the cattle and poultry by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

The funeral service for Princess Murat was held on the 14th inst. at St. Augustin's Church, and was attended by her family and all the leading Bonapartists. M. de Sacy, the Academician, died on the 14th inst., aged seventy-eight. He was for forty years one of the most influential and brilliant contributors to the *Débats*. He rallied to the Empire in its latter days, and was created a senator. Rear-Admiral Fouilleu, of the Mediterranean Squadron, died of apoplexy on the 13th inst., off Toulon. The death of M. Magne, Senator, and formerly

Minister of Finance, is announced. He was a Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

The Paris Correctional Court has inflicted a fine of 2000fr. on the *Révolution Française* for publishing articles signed by Valles and Arnould, members of the Commune in 1871.

SPAIN.

King Alfonso presided on the 12th inst. at a sitting of the Council of Ministers, at which it was decided to fix five years as the legal duration of the present Cortes.

The picture of St. Jerome, stolen from the Cathedral of Toledo, has been found in a wine-shop, together with thirty rifles intended for Albacete and Alicante. Six persons have been arrested, and an investigation has been opened.

ITALY.

The new palace at Rome built by the British Government for her Majesty's representatives at Rome, or rather that portion of it already completed, was opened on the 13th inst. Sir Augustus and Lady Paget entertained a large party of English residents and visitors at dinner, and received a numerous assemblage afterwards.

The Chamber of Deputies has been engaged in discussing the estimates of the Ministry of War.

BELGIUM.

The new galleries of the Museum of Modern Pictures at Brussels, which has been transferred to the block of buildings where the Museum of Ancient Pictures has always been installed, were opened in presence of the King. The galleries have been decorated by M. Cardon, who also decorated those of the Ancient Museum. The King was received by the Ministers and other gentlemen interested in the Museum, of whom two received the Order of Leopold. The galleries are handsome, and well lighted and ventilated.

GERMANY.

The Emperor had another interview on Monday with Prince Bismarck, and conferred with him for some time.

Last Saturday evening Prince Bismarck gave a dinner to the Deputies of the Prussian Chamber, at which, however, the Ultramontanes and the Progressists did not appear. After the banquet the Prince took occasion to deliver himself to the listening Deputies on all questions of the hour.

After a close contest, Prince Hohenlohe was on Tuesday elected second Vice-President of the Reichstag, having obtained 106 votes, against 78 registered in favour of Herr Luzius. The Secretaries were afterwards appointed by acclamation. A second letter from the Vice-Chancellor, Count Stolberg, was submitted to the House, asking its approval to the prosecution and arrest of Herr Hasselmann, another Socialist deputy. At the same time Herr Lasker announced his intention of moving, firstly, that the approval of the House to the prosecution and arrest of Herr Fritzsche be refused; and, secondly, that the Reichstag does not construe paragraph 28 of the Socialist Law in the sense that one of its members can be hindered from performing his duty of attending the sittings of the Reichstag by the fact of his having been expelled from Berlin by order of the police authorities. The House resolved to postpone the discussion of the two letters respectively referring to Herr Fritzsche and Herr Hasselmann. A Reuter's telegram from Berlin says that a free-trade coalition is being formed in the Reichstag, under the leadership of Herr von Delbrück, the former Prussian Minister.

By 179 against 174 votes, a resolution, moved by the Budget Committee, expressing opposition to the purchase of the leading railways by the Government, has been rejected in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet.

The report of the Committee of the Brunswick Regency Law states that the refusal of the Duke of Cumberland to recognise the German Federal Constitution has been considered by the National Assembly of Brunswick to have made it impossible for his Highness to succeed to the throne of a Federal State of the Empire. On Saturday the Brunswick Diet unanimously adopted the Regency Law without discussion.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Dr. Stremayr and Count Taaffe replace Prince Auersperg and Herr Unger in the Austrian Cabinet, as President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of the Interior respectively. The Emperor Francis Joseph has addressed autograph letters to Prince Auersperg and Herr Unger couched in flattering terms, relieving them, at their repeated request, of their posts in the Cabinet. His Majesty has appointed Prince Auersperg President of the Supreme Court of Accounts and confers upon Herr Unger the Grand Cross of the Leopold Order. The Emperor has also sent letters to the newly appointed Ministers, Dr. Stremayr and Count Taaffe.

In answer to an interpellation in last Saturday's sitting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, on the subject of the abrogation of the 5th Article of the Treaty of Prague, Herr Tiszareplied that it was more the interest of Austria-Hungary to renounce all claim to the realisation of that clause than to allow it to be used at a future time as a snare by which other interested Powers might involve the country in an unpleasant position. Germany, the Minister said, never expected any return for the service rendered by her to Austria-Hungary with regard to the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Upper House of the Diet adopted the bill authorising a gold rente loan of 100,000,000 fl., after the Minister of Finance had explained why he required freedom of action in selecting which of the three proposed methods of raising the loan should be employed. Herr Tisza stated in the Lower House on Tuesday that he would take the first favourable opportunity, after both Houses of the Austrian Reichsrath had concluded the discussion of the Treaty of Berlin, of calling the attention of the House to the subject of the treaty.

The treaty between Austria and Germany, abrogating clause 5 of the Treaty of Prague, was officially published in Vienna on Tuesday.

RUSSIA.

In celebration of the signature of the Treaty of Peace between Russia and Turkey, a parade of troops, followed by a thanksgiving service, was held in the Winter Palace on Sunday. The Te Deum was sung amidst the firing of a salute of 101 guns from the SS. Peter and Paul Fort.

It is stated by the *Agence Russe* that the dispute between Russia and Roumania with respect to Arab Tabia has been satisfactorily arranged.

By an Imperial ukase, published on Monday at St. Petersburg, General Louis Melikoff is authorised to try by court martial any civilians violating the quarantine regulations in those parts of Astrachan placed by him under martial law. During his governorship of Astrachan he is to have the rights and privileges of a Commander-in-Chief in time of war. No fresh cases of plague are reported.

The *Morning Post* correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs that the Grand Duke Nicholas, son of the Grand Duke Constantine, has been exiled to Orenburg. He is accused of having forwarded to the *National Zeitung* of Berlin a pamphlet on the construction of a Central Asiatic railway connecting the Ural with the Sir Daria.

TURKEY.

Sir Henry Layard, our Ambassador to the Porte, leaves Constantinople temporarily on account of ill-health. On Tuesday Sir Henry and Lady Layard had an audience of the Sultan to take leave of his Majesty. The Ambassador at the same time presented Mr. Malet to the Sultan as British Minister Plenipotentiary. Sir Henry Layard proceeds in her Majesty's ship *Antelope* as far as Trieste.

The Sultan has conferred the Order of the Osmanieh of the First Class upon M. Waddington, the French Premier.

The Porte has sent despatches to its Ambassadors in London and Paris instructing them to request the English and French Governments to designate, respectively, two Commissioners for the administration of the Turkish customs, in conformity with the convention with the Marquis de Tocqueville. The Porte has appointed Sabri Pasha President of the Customs Commission and has nominated Portukal Effendi as the second Turkish delegate.

The Porte has accepted Rustem Pasha's resignation of the post of Governor of Eastern Roumelia.

Mukhtar Pasha, the Turkish Commissioner to settle the Greek frontier, has received a message from the Porte agreeing to make a cession of territory to Greece on the Thessalian frontier, but declining to yield any ground in Albania.

It is stated in a Tirnova telegram that the proposed Constitution for Bulgaria provides that the Prince shall confirm and promulgate the laws voted by the Assembly, and be commander-in-chief of the military forces. He will call the Assembly together once a year, the time and period of its duration to be fixed by the Constituent Assembly. There will be two Assemblies—one of the ordinary kind, and one called the Grand National. The Budget will be submitted every year to the ordinary Assembly. There is to be complete freedom of debate in the Legislative Chamber. The Church of the State will be the Orthodox Greek, and only the first-elected Prince may belong to any other religion. A Constantinople telegram says that the news that the Roumelian delegates will not be admitted to the Bulgarian Assembly is confirmed.

EGYPT.

Nubar Pasha, the President of the Council of Ministers, has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted by the Khedive.

Military disturbances took place on Tuesday in Cairo. About 400 officers, who have been discharged, but whose arrears of pay have not been settled, assembled in front of the Ministry of Finance and insulted Mr. Rivers Wilson and Nubar Pasha. Some of the officers then entered the building, but were expelled on the arrival of the Khedive, who endeavoured to pacify the crowd, but was himself insulted. After making three attempts to drive away in his carriage his body-guard arrived, and fired upon and dispersed the crowd. Nubar Pasha, his coachman, and the Khedive's Master of the Ceremonies were wounded.

AMERICA.

The United States Senate on Saturday last passed, by thirty-nine to twenty-seven, a bill, heretofore passed by the House, restricting Chinese immigration. The bill goes to the House for concurrence in the amendments. It prohibits any vessels bringing more than fifteen Chinese to the United States in one voyage.

Congress having passed the Pension Bill, increasing military pensions and paying large arrears, the Pension Commissioner estimates that this measure will involve an outlay of 41,500,000 dols. The Secretary to the Treasury has consequently written to the Appropriation Committee, informing them that this will cause a deficit in the current year's Budget of 27,062,419 dols. He has, therefore, asked that additional revenue be provided, or that he be permitted to make good the deficiency by the sale of Four per Cent Bonds to that amount.

Mr. Zachariah Chandler has been elected United States Senator for Michigan.

CANADA.

Princess Louise gave an "At Home" on Feb. 13, to which were invited ladies connected with the Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, Ministers of the Crown, Privy Councillors, and others present at the state dinner.

The Dominion Parliament was opened on the 14th by the Marquis of Lorne. His Lordship, in his opening speech (given first in English and then in French), expressed his profound gratitude for the reception which the Princess and himself had met with in Canada, and stated that he was commanded by the Queen to convey to the people of Canada her thanks for the loyal and generous welcome accorded to Princess Louise. Passing then to other subjects, his Lordship said he believed that the exhibits sent to Paris in the past year by Canada would prove beneficial to the trade of the Dominion with Europe. The Home Government had arranged the respective shares of Canada and Newfoundland in the Halifax Fishery Award. The Canadian cattle trade with England was seriously threatened by the appearance in various parts of the United States of pleuropneumonia. To prevent its spread, and the consequent interruption of trade, he (the Governor-General) had caused an order to be issued prohibiting the importation of American cattle for a short time. He hoped the disease would soon be extinguished in the United States, and the necessity for the prohibition be removed. "My Government," proceeded his Lordship, "has commenced negotiations, with her Majesty's sanction, for the development of Canadian trade with France, Spain, and their colonies, and I hope to submit the result during the present Session. My Government proposes to press on the vigorous prosecution of the Canadian and Pacific Railway; and, to meet the reasonable expectations of British Columbia with due regard to the financial position of the country, rail communication between Manitoba and the United States has been established, and the main line between English River and Keewatin will be energetically pushed forward. The estimates have been prepared with due regard to economy and the efficiency of the public service. The receipts continue inadequate to meet the charges against the consolidated revenue. It is undesirable that our finances shall longer remain in this condition. By the strictest economy and the readjustment of the tariff, with a view to increasing the revenue and developing and encouraging the industries of Canada, you will, I trust, be enabled to restore the equilibrium and aid in removing the commercial and financial depression which still continues." In conclusion, the Marquis of Lorne recommended various local measures, including the rearrangement of some of the Government departments.

The *Times*' correspondent at Philadelphia states that during the delivery of his speech the Senate Chamber presented a most brilliant appearance. The Princess occupied a chair beside his Excellency. The assemblage was of a distinguished character, and is said to have presented a spectacle never before witnessed in Ottawa.

In the evening his Excellency and the Princess held a Drawingroom in the Senate Chamber.

The House of Commons subsequently elected Mr. Blanchet to the office of Speaker.

The House of Commons has voted the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Hon. James Watson, Colonial Treasurer in the Administration formed by Sir Henry Parkes in December last, made his Financial Statement on Feb. 12 in the Legislative Assembly. It was in many respects only supplementary to that made by his predecessor, Mr. Fitzpatrick, in November. Mr. Watson stated that the present Government had adopted, with only a few alterations, the estimates of revenue and expenditure prepared by the previous Administration. The revenue of 1878 amounted, he said, to £5,000,000, which was £76,000 more than was anticipated. The revenue of the present year would probably be £5,100,000, and the expenditure £4,970,000, leaving a surplus of £130,000. The accumulated surpluses of previous years now amounted to £2,500,000, of which it was proposed to appropriate one half for permanent public works and other important services, leaving the other half for future appropriation. The Estimates would contain only services of a reproductive character, such as railways and the water supply for the metropolis. The railway scheme embraced a line from the present terminus at Redfern, through Sydney, to the waters of Port Jackson, a system of suburban lines, and the projected extension of lines into the interior to a distance of 400 miles. Mr. Watson said that in 1877 the railways paid 4½ per cent on their capital. The financial prospects of the colony were, he added, so bright that it was unnecessary to change the fiscal system. They had had a splendid season and an abundant harvest in every district of the colony. The arrangements for the International Exhibition to be held in Sydney this year had made favourable progress, and the buildings were advancing satisfactorily. The telegram states that the Treasurer's speech was well received by the Assembly.

The English cricketers, under the captaincy of Lord Harris, have played a three days' return match against the eleven of New South Wales. The Englishmen went in first, and won by an innings and forty-one runs.

REPULSE OF THE ZULUS.

The following telegram, dated Capetown, Jan. 29, has been received through Reuter's agency, via Madeira:—

On Jan. 24 Colonel Wood's column (near Itambra Mountain) was attacked by a body of 4000 Zulus. The engagement resulted in a victory for the British troops, the enemy being completely scattered. The British sustained only trifling loss. The force under Colonel Wood is now falling back to cover Utrecht.

Several attacks on Colonel Pearson's and on the other columns have been repulsed.

A grand attack is expected daily from the Zulus, who are concentrating their forces in the direction of Ekowe, where Colonel Pearson's force occupies entrenched positions.

The gravity of the position of affairs is not exaggerated. It is expected that military operations will be confined to maintaining the *status quo* and guarding the strategical position on the border until the troops are strongly reinforced from England.

A body of 200 volunteers from Port Elizabeth will relieve the 88th Regiment at King William's Town.

Fuller details of the attack at Rorke's Drift confirm the extraordinary bravery displayed by the British troops.

Her Majesty's Indian troop-ship *Crocodile* arrived at Bombay on Tuesday.

The Kisfaludy Society of Budapest, which is the literary counterpart of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, has elected Mr. Edward D. Butler, of the British Museum, a corresponding member.

On Sunday morning the steamer *Stad Haarlem*, which has been chartered by the New Zealand Shipping Company, left Plymouth with 696 emigrants, the majority of whom are agricultural labourers, for New Zealand.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The annual dinner in aid of the French Hospital and Dispensary, Leicester-place, takes place this (Saturday) afternoon.

Vice-Chancellor Malins was thrown from his horse in Rotten-row on Tuesday morning, and the small bone of his leg was fractured in two places. He is progressing favourably.

The Charity Commissioners have approved of a plan for developing the Wells charity estate at Hampstead in a way which will not destroy the favourite grove known as Well Walk.

The President and Committee of the South London Microscopical and Natural History Club gave a conversazione on Wednesday evening in the Tropical Department of the Crystal Palace.

The alterations and improvements at the Army and Navy Club were completed on the 15th inst., and the club was reopened to the members on Monday last, after an interval of six months.

Mr. Robert Henry Bullock Marsham, of the South-Eastern Circuit, has been appointed a Metropolitan Police Magistrate, in the room of Mr. Benson, who has resigned in consequence of ill-health.

The annual dinner of the London and Suburban Railway Officials' Association was held last Saturday evening at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street. Mr. W. Adams presided over a company numbering more than two hundred.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress will entertain the Governor and Directors of the Bank of England and other leading citizens at dinner, at the Mansion House, on Wednesday, March 12; and the masters of the city companies on Wednesday, March 26.

Mr. W. R. S. Ralston will tell some amusing and instructive stories to children (of all ages), with a framework of comparative mythology for matured intelligences, at St. James's Hall, on Wednesday afternoon, March 5. The profits will be devoted to the relief fund in aid of the sufferers by the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Gas Light and Coke Company yesterday week the Hon. R. H. Browne, who presided, criticised unfavourably the results of the application of the electric light, remarking that the company had been experimenting to show that if the public required, and were prepared to pay for it, they could supply an illuminant quite equal to the electric light, and much more agreeable, at far less cost.

A meeting, which was attended by many ladies and gentlemen, was held yesterday week at 56, Wimpole-street, to consider the decision of the Court of Appeal in the Agar-Ellis case. Mr. Leonard Courtney, M.P., presided. Resolutions were passed recording the opinion of those present that the law as to the custody of children as recently laid down bears hardly upon women, and that Mr. O'Shaughnessy's bill to enable persons about to marry to make binding agreements with regard to the bringing up of their children is deserving of approval as a remedial measure.

A course of lectures will be given by the National Health Society on Thursday, the 27th inst., and the six following Thursdays, at 23, Hertford-street, Mayfair, by permission of Mr. M. Matthews. The lectures, which will begin at four o'clock, will be delivered by Messrs. Teale, Ernest Hart, Horatio Donkin, Ernest Turner, George Romanes, and Drs. Corfield and Edis. The subjects will range over the various hygienic requirements of modern life. The fee for the course is only half a guinea, or admission to a single lecture 2s. 6d. Tickets may be obtained at the offices of the society, 41, Berners-street.

There were 2597 births and 1646 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 16 while the deaths were 128 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 20 from smallpox, 17 from measles, 31 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 67 from whooping-cough, 18 from different forms of fever, and 15 from diarrhoea. In Greater London 3177 births and 1951 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 43.8 deg., and 4.8 deg. above the average. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 2.0 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 68.3 hours. The recorded duration of sunshine was, therefore, only equal to 3 per cent of its possible duration.

The fifty-eighth annual general court of the governors of Charing-cross Hospital was held in the board-room of the hospital on the 14th inst., under the presidency of Mr. Robert Few, one of the treasurers. The report stated that 1638 in-patients and 16,400 out-patients were treated during the year 1878, and that amongst the patients treated were 5255 cases of accident and emergency. The past year had not been a prosperous one financially, the amount expended having been £508 more than that received. The bills outstanding amounted to upwards of £2000, and the balance at the bankers' applicable for their payment was less than £40. A valuable supply of cast linen had been received from the Queen, and a quantity of game from the Prince of Wales. The nursing and domestic departments of the hospital are still intrusted to the Sisterhood of St. John, which is presided over by the Bishop of London; and the council state that these very important branches of the hospital have been conducted in the most satisfactory manner.

Alderman Sir Sidney Waterlow, M.P., presided on the 14th inst. at the thirty-first half-yearly meeting of the Improved Industrial Dwellings Company, held at the Mansion House; and in moving the adoption of the report, which proposed a dividend of 5 per cent, he referred to the satisfactory progress they were making in providing suitable dwellings for the industrial classes of the metropolis. Theirs was a work which required to be done gradually, as the people had to be educated year by year in the matter of these improved dwellings. It had been stated that the English people were prejudiced against living in flats; but the success which had attended their efforts disproved this. They had now 2450 of those tenements; and when the works at Chelsea, Highbury, and Bethnal-green, and those projected at Walworth, Deptford, Hackney, and Mansford-street (Bethnal-green), were completed, they would have 3520 tenements, providing accommodation for 17,000 persons. During the half-year the company received in rents £23,181.

Donations have been voted as follows by the Leathersellers' Company in addition to the sums voted for the Metropolitan Poor Boxes in January:—London Hospital and the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park, £31 10s. each; Protestant Blind Pension Society, £21; Home Hospital Association for Paying Patients, £26 5s.; £21 each to St. Luke's Hospital for Lunatics, Great Northern Hospital, Middlesex Hospital, East London Hospital for Children, Brompton Hospital for Consumption, Charing-cross Hospital, University College Hospital, Saint Mary's Hospital, London Fever Hospital, Liverpool-road, King's College Hospital, Royal Free Hospital, and Saint Peter's Hospital; and ten guineas each to Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, City-road, Hospital for the Throat and Ear, Royal Ear Hospital, Frith-street, Soho, Belgrave Hospital, National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic, North-Eastern Hospital for Children, Hackney-road, Seaman's Hospital, "Dreadnought," St. Mark's Hospital for Fistula, Ophthalmic Hospital, Finsbury, Royal General Dispensary, Bartholomew-close, Cottage Hospital, Teddington, Home of Industry, 60, Commercial-street, Sisters of the Poor, Mark-street, Finsbury, Miss Sharman's Orphan Home, Dr. Bernardo's Home, Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, St. Ann's Asylum, Streatham-hill, London Orphan Asylum, British Orphan Asylum, Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, St. Andrew's Waterside Church Mission, Young Men's Institution, Aldersgate-street.—The Company of Grocers has given fifty pounds to the Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb, St. Saviour's, Oxford-street.

At the examination of candidates for admission on the roll of solicitors of the Supreme Court, the examination committee recommended the following gentlemen, under the age of twenty-six, as being entitled to honorary distinction:—Matthew Hyde, Harry Halliday Richardson, Bernard Dale, Henry Barber, George Grant Hildyard, B.A., Andrew Taylor, Henry James Marshall, John Henry Simpson. The council of the Incorporated Law Society have accordingly awarded the following prizes of books:—To Mr. Hyde, the prize of the Honourable Society of Clifford's Inn; to Mr. Richardson, the prize of the Honourable Society of Clement's Inn; to Mr. Dale, Mr. Barber, Mr. Hildyard, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Marshall, and Mr. Simpson, prizes of the Incorporated Law Society. The examiners have also certified that the following candidates under the age of twenty-six, whose names are placed in alphabetical order, passed examinations which entitle them to commendation:—Adonijah Leslie Antill, Edward Homfray Davies, William James Lake, Charles Stubbs Layton, Percy Charles Robinson. The council have accordingly awarded them certificates of merit. The examination committee have further certified that the answers of the following candidates were highly satisfactory, and would have entitled them to honorary distinction and commendation if they had not been above the age of twenty-six:—Frederick Walton Atkinson would have been entitled to a prize; William Charles Howe, John George Marshall, and Walter James Nicholas would have been entitled to certificates of merit. The number of candidates examined was 196; of these 157 passed, and thirty-nine were postponed.



SOUTH AFRICAN WARFARE: ARTILLERY PASSING THROUGH THE BUSH.
FROM A SKETCH BY MR. MELTON PRIOR IN THE LATE KAFFIR WAR.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Mr. Charles Reade, who never "writes to the papers" unless he has something useful and sensible to say, nor fails to say that something in a lucid and forcible manner, has published a letter in which he very strongly recommends the employment in the campaign against the horrible Zulus of Captive Balloons. "A very small one," writes the author of "It is Never Too Late to Mend," "would have raised a man a thousand feet, and shown him in a moment the shallow secrets of Zulu strategy. Lateral ambuscades, though in jungles, are no ambuscades to a scout looking down vertically with a powerful binocular and sweeping thirty miles at a glance."

I notice that the veteran Mr. Henry Coxwell, the most practically scientific aeronaut of the age, has also brought the subject of War Balloons under the notice of the authorities. As Mr. Charles Reade points out, it is harder to generate gas in a camp than in a city; "but," he continues, "it has been done in camp, and therefore it can be done again, and ought to be done, though a jury of inventors had to be convoked." Mr. Reade is doubtless aware that hydrogen gas may be very swiftly and easily generated by the action of dilute sulphuric on iron filings. A common cask will serve as a receiver.

I had a share in an aerostatic enterprise once upon a time, and have always had a hankering for balloons and ballooning. About thirty years ago my lamented friend Lieutenant Gale, the aeronaut (he fell from the car of his balloon and was killed, near Bordeaux, in 1850) proposed to the Admiralty to supply a balloon to be taken on board one of the vessels dispatched to the Arctic regions in quest of Sir John Franklin and his ill-fated expedition. The balloon was to be, of course, a captive one. Lieutenant Gale's theory was that the Erebus and Terror might be lying perdu behind some towering iceberg. The Admiralty treated his proposal with contempt, and he got laughed at and caricatured for his pains in *Punch*. The only personage of rank and influence who took any notice of the scheme, so far as seriously considering it went, was his Royal Highness the Prince Consort; but officiality in Whitehall was determined to pooh-pooh the Lieutenant, and his plan came to nothing.

We are getting on very nicely indeed in the way of civilisation. I quote from a daily paper the following agreeable description of the English form of *mitrailleuse*, the Gatling gun:—

Capable of throwing many scores of large bullets every minute upon a widely-spread area at a long distance, and keeping up the deadly discharge for any length of time, it is admirably adapted for bush-fighting, being just the description of weapon which will make long grass an extremely precarious hiding-place, and deal out tremendous destruction to hordes of savages. Very light and strong, it will be able to go where heavy artillery cannot be taken, while its effect upon an enemy provided with guns will be simply appalling.

Was Wordsworth right, after all, in what he said about slaughter?

I have (I rejoice to say) received a multitude of answers to the query I propounded touching the "old tale" cited by Benedick in "Much Ado About Nothing." Of course, the tale is the horrible Bluebeard-like story of "Lady Mary, Mr. Fox, and the Severed Hand." Many of my correspondents have been at the pains of copying out the story in *extenso*; but none seem to be aware that the legend is narrated at length, not only in the notes to most modern editions of Shakspeare, but in Chambers's "Book of Days," vol. i., p. 291. The editor of that very copious compilation of folk lore adds that it is worthy of notice that the mysterious inscription seen by Lady Mary over the door in wicked Mr. Fox's house, "Be Bold, be Bold, but not too Bold," is identical with that quoted by Spenser, "Faerie Queene" III. xi. 54, as beheld by Britomart in the house of Busyrane:—

And as she lookt about she did behold
How over that same door was likewise writ,
Be Bold, be Bold, and everywhere be Bold;
That much she mused but could not construe it
By any riddling skill or commune wit.
At last she spyde at that rowme's upper end
Another yron dore, on which was writ,
Be not too Bold, whereto, though she did lend
Her earnest mind, yet wist not what it might intend.

"I. N. D." tells me that there are many variations of the story of Mr. Fox; and that it is to be found in the fairy tales of the Brothers Grimm, under the title of "The Robber Bridegroom." "I. R., Edinburgh, has missed the old flesh-creeping tale, but refers me to "As You Like It," Act iii., Scene iv. It seems to me that Celia's "Was is not is" has but a very faint connection with the formula quoted by Benedick. The solution given by "C. E. H. G." is "Love."

Mem.: The Editor of Chambers ascribes the merit of having discovered the "old tale" to Mr. J. O. Halliwell; but my correspondent "C. F. D." quotes it from Malone's edition of Shakspeare, in which the story is related by Blakeaway.

Nut to crack Number Three. It is softer than a green almond, yet I venture to propound it because I have preliminarily submitted it to several highly-educated and well-read ladies and gentlemen, and not one could crack it at all. In what English author, and in which of his works, does the following passage occur? "Whoever could make two ears of corn, or two blades of grass to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before would deserve better of mankind, and do more essential service to his country than the whole race of politicians put together."

Here is an alternative nut for those whose reading may be more of a poetical than of a political nature. What is the earliest mention in English poetry of a substance serving the same purpose as starch in "sizing" and stiffening textile fabrics, notably fine linen?

I knew very well that I should get into trouble when I ventured to denounce the grand pianoforte. From a lady correspondent, "one of those who love their piano," I have received a very abusive and insulting anonymous letter. I was much pleased with it, and am having it framed to hang over a dear little old piano in my drawing-room. This piano is very dear to me. First, because it is the gift of a much-loved relative; and, next, because it is never played upon. Silence is golden. To those of my correspondents who accuse me of impertinence and ignorance in *re* the grand pianoforte I may humbly hint that I have some right to speak of music; seeing that my family have been on one side professionally musical for more than a century, seeing that my mother was an eminent singer and professor of singing, and more than fifty years ago presided at the pianoforte at the Academy of the famous Velluti; and, finally, seeing that my childhood was passed in concert-rooms and behind the scenes of lyric theatres, and in the society of the greatest singers and instrumentalists—from Pasta and Malibran, from Lablache and Tamburini, to Mori and Dragonetti—of the last generation.

I attacked the grand pianoforte, and I shall continue to attack it (not here—that I will promise you; the "Echoes"

are no column for persistent controversy—but in "another place") *con toda malicia*, as the Spaniards say. I have a reason for my malice prepense. I am deeply interested, and shall always continue to be interested, I hope, in the Better Education of Women—such an education, I mean, "which shall enable them to earn a handsome livelihood should circumstances force them to face the world single-handed. I maintain that three parts of the time usually devoted to exertions on the piano in the education of young ladies is wickedly and cruelly wasted. I maintain that were clever girls taught to paint on porcelain, to model in clay and wax, to turn, to carve, and especially to draw on wood, they would be a hundred times better employed, and fifty times nearer the possibility of earning from three to ten pounds a week, than in "spanking" on the pianoforte. The expression is not mine. I take it from an American humorist:—

Oh! he fell in love with a sweet young gal,
Which her name it was Johanner;
She wore a magnolious crynoline,
And she spanked on the grand pianner.
O! he took her to Staten Island by the ferry-boat
And treated her to strawberries and cream, O!
She was first engineer in a milliner's shop,
And boss of a sewing-machine, O!

And what is the end of the "spanking"? In a vast number of instances, when a young lady is married, she abandons her pianoforte practice altogether. And if, by adverse circumstances (and those circumstances may overtake the daughters of the very wealthiest plutocrat) she is fain to turn her talents to account, and so look to teaching for bread, how much can she make by giving lessons on the piano? Three guineas a quarter for two lessons a week? I have seen advertisements of piano instruction, "by a Pupil of the Royal Academy of Music," offered at a *shilling a lesson*; and Sir Henry Cole's National Training School for Music will probably turn out, in time, crowds of fair pianistes eager to labour for money in an already overcrowded field, and in which the English professor is still further handicapped by the competition of highly-trained but very poor German instrumentalists. There! I have said my say. "Spank" away, ladies, to your hearts' content.

Stupidly blundering last week (I mislaid my spectacles and my memory at the same time) I spoke of Mr. W. H. Hurlbert, of the *New York World*, as "Dr. W. H. Hurlbut of the *New York Times*." A thousand apologies, my dear W. H. H.

G. A. S.

PITH OF PARLIAMENT.

A special account of the reassembling of Parliament appeared in a part of our last Issue; but it is none the less desirable that a full description of the virtual commencement of the Session should be given in the present Number.

When the Earl of Beaconsfield, erect as ever and seemingly in good health again, glided into the Upper Chamber, despatch-box in hand, almost on the stroke of five on the afternoon of Thursday week, his Lordship found the Lord Chancellor already on the woolsack. The Prime Minister sat for a few moments besides his noble colleague, and entered into a brief but animated conversation with Earl Cairns before proceeding to his seat in the centre of the Ministerial bench. Lord Derby having duly scrutinised the rapidly filling House through his eye-glass, marched with stately steps to his neutral seat in the corner of the front cross-bench. There he was presently joined by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Cambridge. In the middle balcony, to the left of the Throne, were the Princesses of Wales, Prince Leopold, Princess Mary of Cambridge and the Duke of Teck. The Countess of Dudley was to be observed near the Royal party, and numerous other peeresses, besides a few members of the diplomatic body, gathered for the occasion in the galleries. By this time the red leather benches on both sides the House were fairly occupied, and a goodly number of members of the Lower Chamber, including the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, stood in front of the Throne. Ere the Ministerial statement, which all were anxious to hear, however, could be made, a few formalities had to be gone through. Thus, a petition or two having been presented and a notice or so given, Earl Beauchamp, with his peer's robe thrown carelessly over his shoulders, stepped smartly down the floor of the House, wand of office in hand, and signified that he was the bearer of her Majesty's gracious reply to their Lordships' Address of Condolence on the death of Princess Alice. Earl Cadogan then said, in his usual clear voice, that, in addition to the South African correspondence laid on the table, further papers on the subject would in a few days be forthcoming. The instant Earl Granville slipped into his seat as Leader of the Opposition, Lord Beaconsfield rose from the bench on which the Marquis of Salisbury lounged, and the Duke of Richmond and Lord Cranbrook sat with accustomed primness.

The Prime Minister briskly approached the table, and it soon became evident from his subdued tone that humble sadness rather than the triumphant defiance of the past Session would be the keynote of his explanatory discourse. What his Lordship had to say, in fine, could not have been stated in fewer or apter words, nor in manner or voice more appropriate to the gravity of the situation. Premising that he rose to fulfil the promises held forth in the Queen's Speech, the noble Earl lost no time in approaching the subject uppermost in every mind. He said the mail from the Cape had undoubtedly brought news of "a military disaster—a terrible military disaster"—from accidental circumstances; but our troops had shown the utmost devotion, in proof of which he dwelt in eloquent terms on the gallant action of the small band which had kept at bay for a whole day four thousand of the enemy, and proved that the quality of our soldiery had not deteriorated. The Government had, without loss of time, resolved to send out adequate reinforcements; and he hoped that the steps taken, combined with the valour of our men, would soon put a very different aspect on the state of affairs in South Africa. His Lordship was of opinion that, except for this one lamentable occurrence, the general prospect abroad was satisfactory. The Berlin Treaty was being faithfully carried out, and the "last traces of the Treaty of San Stefano" had been removed. The signature of the definitive Treaty of Peace between Russia and Constantinople was being followed by the evacuation of Turkey on the part of the Russian forces. Turkey had relinquished Podgoritz to Montenegro. Bosnia had been occupied. The state of Crete was satisfactory. Negotiations for the rectification of the frontier of Greece were being proceeded with. The Sultan had gallantly endeavoured to stem the tide of troubles which threatened to overwhelm his dominions, and he was doing his best to carry into effect the promised reforms in his government. As for Cyprus, that acquisition was more than the most ardent fancy painted it, for already the revenue of Cyprus would produce "a considerable surplus." Warmly did his Lordship eulogise the great services of Sir Henry Layard, who was returning in bad health from the scene of his labours. The noble Earl still hoped we had seen the worst of the prevailing depression in trade, and rejoiced to see the spontaneous spirit of benevolence that had been evoked by the distress. In Afghanistan, Government

had the satisfaction of knowing that all the objects they had in view had been secured: thus we now hold the three great highways to Afghanistan, and also possess a frontier which would make India impregnable. Lastly, the measures to be introduced by the Ministry were enumerated and very briefly alluded to. These are—a Mutiny Bill, to consolidate certain sections of the Act; a Criminal Code Bill, a Bankruptcy Bill, a Bill to Amend County Jurisdiction, a County Boards Bill, and a Valuation Bill, a measure to prolong the powers of the Railway Commissioners, a Grand Jury Bill for Ireland, and a Poor Law Bill for Scotland. The Premier sat down amid cordial cheers.

Brief and uncontroversial as was the Earl of Beaconsfield's statement, Lord Granville did not forego a word apparently of his elaborately prepared criticism. The tones were soft—so soft that it is to be feared the reporters had a hard task to follow his Lordship—but the reasoning more than suggested that Sir Bartle Frere had but carried out in South Africa the policy sanctioned by the Government in Afghanistan, that censure was due to the Government for not sending out the cavalry regiment Lord Chelmsford had asked for, and that it was dangerous to teach our black subjects out there to fight. In accordance with Earl Granville's peculiar treatment, these objections were administered as if they were so many sugar-coated pills; but his Lordship made amends at last by assuring Ministers that they would have the support of every member of that House in their endeavours to maintain the honour and safety of "the Queen's brave soldiers and the security of her subjects in South Africa." Earl Cadogan deprecated a premature discussion of the subject; the Earl of Carnarvon came to the defence of the Government, and agreed with Sir Bartle Frere that there was ample cause for war against Cetewayo; but Lord Kimberley, as an ex-Secretary for the Colonies, brought the debate to a conclusion by strongly doubting whether any real necessity for the war existed. On the following evening Earl Granville further developed his taste for anecdote, and had twice to question the reticent Foreign Secretary ere he could elicit the information that, as the result of communications with Russia, the Russian Mission had been withdrawn from Cabul. Lord Bury, himself an experienced volunteer officer, then had the satisfaction of stating, in the persuasive accents known to many a board of directors, that the Secretary for War approved generally of the recommendations of last year's Committee on the Volunteer Force, whose uniform, it appears, is to be scarlet, and whose services are at length to be thoroughly appreciated by Government. Earl Cadogan showed his usual neatness in explaining to Lord Truro that Lord Chelmsford had not requested that a cavalry regiment should be sent out to him, and the Under-Secretary repudiated, on behalf of the Colonial Secretary, the use of words construed by Earl Granville as meaning that "the policy of the Government is annexation in all parts of the world." Yet Earl Granville still maintained his ground. The remaining business consisted of a reassuring reply by the Duke of Richmond to Lord Carnarvon to the effect that the precautions taken at the various ports were such that there need be no alarm that the plague would arrive in this country; and the appointment, on the motion of Lord Aberdare, of an influential committee to consider how a plague which does exist in the kingdom, Intemperance, should be dealt with.

The Lord Chancellor's powers of clear exposition and his exemplary distinctness of delivery were displayed to advantage on Monday and Tuesday, when the Prime Minister, it is to be regretted, was compelled to be absent himself from the House, owing to an attack of influenza. Earl Delawarr having introduced the Employers' Liability Bill on Monday, the Lord Chancellor entered into a succinct review of past legislation regarding bankruptcy, and dwelt on the present unsatisfactory state of the law with the view of showing the necessity of introducing the Government measures which he explained to the House. So great was the evil to be grappled with that in 1877 the total liabilities presented under bankruptcy and liquidation amounted to £20,000,000, whilst the assets were not £6,000,000, or three millions, reckoning for the over-sanguineness of estimates and the expenses of winding up. In addition to this the bad debts for the three years ending 1877 reached the total of eighteen millions a year! To remedy this state of affairs was the object of the bills Earl Cairns lucidly described. An extra Judge would be appointed, and the administration of the Court of Bankruptcy would have the first claim upon his attention. New regulations would be enforced to protect the creditors, on the one hand, and to expedite the winding up of estates on the other; and it was proposed that similar reforms should be instituted in liquidations by arrangement. The two measures—the Bankruptcy Law Amendment Bill and the Debtor Acts Amendment Bill—received the approval of Lord Penzance, and were read the first time. On Tuesday the Lord Chancellor was again responsible for the sole fresh business transacted—the introduction of a County Courts Bill for extending the jurisdiction of such Courts from £50 to £200—and his Lordship seized the opportunity of explaining that the present Judges were sufficient to cope with the cases before the Law Courts.

The reassembling of the House of Commons on Thursday week was notable for the early attendance of hon. members and for the seeming disinclination of Ministers to meet the Opposition a moment sooner than was absolutely necessary. Whereas the rank and file trooped in before prayers almost in battalions to make certain of their seats for the evening, Ministers dropped in as single spies, the Chancellor of the Exchequer being the last to join his colleagues. Mr. John Bright had resumed his seat on the front Opposition Bench, and appeared to be in good health; but Mr. Gladstone was not present, the right hon. gentleman not having returned to town. Most of the other familiar faces were to be recognised, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Cross, Mr. W. H. Smith, Colonel Stanley, Lord Sandon, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, facing the Marquis of Hartington, Mr. Forster, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Childers, and Sir Henry James, as usual. A gallant officer on one of the back benches of the Opposition side was first to rise portentously as a kind of Nemesis. A hush that betokened the deep interest of the House followed the rising of Colonel Mure, who wished to know whether the Cape authorities had advised the Government as to the strength of the Zulu army, and whether Lord Chelmsford had applied for reinforcements. Sir Stafford Northcote answered that the Bluebook would show that two battalions of infantry had been asked for, and had been sent out by the Government, no cavalry accompanying them because none had been demanded. But were not Lord Chelmsford's forces for the defence of Natal only? Replying to this further inquiry from Colonel Mure, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said the despatch from Lord Chelmsford clearly regarded an invasion of Zululand as a probability. A dry and prosy answer from Mr. Selater-Booth, arid as the highways he dwelt on, was followed by an agreeable interlude. Mr. E. Birkbeck and Mr. E. Hicks took their seats as the new members for North Norfolk and Cambridgeshire. It then devolved on Sir Stafford North-

cote to make a Ministerial statement, which was virtually a paraphrase of the speech delivered in "another place" by the Prime Minister, with the addition of the names of a few more of the measures to be fathered by the Government, there being bills dealing with Corrupt Practices, Banks, the Relations between Employers and Workmen, and Public Works Loans, with which last the Chancellor of the Exchequer said he was himself interested. The noticeable points in the conversation that ensued were few. Sir Charles Dilke led off with a lively running commentary, in which he alluded ironically to Sir Stafford's ingenuous remark that the general distress might be lessened now that the weather was finer, and in which he made special mention of the curious fact that Colonel Durnford was killed at the very spot where eight months ago he had done a great act of justice to the Zulus. In Sir William Harcourt Mr. Smith found a much sharper critic than was probably to be found among the admirers who entertained him at dinner last week. Colonel Stanley, however, was the first to answer (and he did so satisfactorily) Sir William Harcourt's disparaging allusions to Cyprus; and when Lord Hartington had faithfully said ditto to Earl Granville, Mr. Smith maintained that for £150,000 a safe anchorage for a number of ironclads might be obtained at Famagosta, and the right hon. gentleman was, later on, supported in this statement by Sir George Elliot. It boots not to dwell on the remonstrances of Irish members against the Government's neglect of Ireland; but the attitude of indignation reached by the representatives of the Emerald Isle may be imagined when Major O'Gorman was driven to give expression to his "hatred and contempt" for the Ministry. Nor did matters mend for Irish members yesterday week. Mr. Meldon's motion declaring the desirability of equalising the borough franchise in Ireland with that of England was supported by Mr. Forster and the Marquis of Hartington, but was opposed by Sir Stafford Northcote, on behalf of the Government, and negatived by 256 to 187 votes.

The orators from the Sister Isle were naturally not silent on Monday and Tuesday, when the conduct of the business of the House was the principal subject discussed. With the view of facilitating the transaction of business, Sir Stafford Northcote first introduced a resolution, which came out of the fiery furnace of amendment in the following shape, Mr. Dillwyn and Lord Hartington being responsible for a deletion and addition respectively:—"That, whenever the Committee of Supply for the consideration of the Ordinary Army, Navy, or Civil Service Estimates stands as the first order of the day on a Monday, Mr. Speaker shall leave the chair without putting any question." Mr. Dillwyn's motion for a Committee to report on Civil Service Estimates having been consigned by 158 to 95 votes to the limbo of lost resolutions on Tuesday evening, Mr. Mowbray took up the theme of the business of the House again, and by 79 votes to 36 carried the following resolution:—"That, except for a money bill, no order of the day or notice of motion be taken after half-past twelve of the clock at night, with respect to which order or notice of motion a notice of opposition or amendment shall have been printed on the notice-paper, or if such notice of motion shall only have been given the next previous day of sitting, and objection shall be taken when such notice is called. That the said resolution be a standing order of the House." Mr. Balfour on Wednesday made his endeavour to amend the burial laws by introducing a measure which one hon. member described as "Mr. Osborne Morgan's bill in disguise," but was stoutly opposed by Mr. Beresford-Hope and other staunch Churchmen, the result being that the bill was talked out.

ART.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF OLD LONDON.

We some time back announced that the collection of maps, plans, and views of London and Westminster made by the late Mr. Frederick Crace, and lent to the South Kensington Museum by his son, Mr. John Gregory Crace, was being arranged in the galleries on the west side of the Horticultural Gardens. The collection is now open daily to the public, and we cannot too warmly recommend our readers to pay it a visit. It is impossible within our limits to give more than the faintest idea of the extraordinary wealth of interest of this vast, altogether unrivalled, and, indeed, unique collection. To give some idea of its extent, we may say that it includes 3085 items; and yet all the views illustrating Bermondsey, Southwark, and Vauxhall have been excluded for lack of space! It commences with plans of London at the Roman period, drawn by Dr. Stukeley and John Britton; it takes up the historical topography of the city in one continuous series of maps, beginning about 1550 and terminating with the death of the collector, in 1859; it represents hundreds of localities, and the marvellous changes they have undergone, or buildings many of which have disappeared, or public events, often of historical importance, or curious, half-forgotten incidents of social life; and it indirectly portrays the manners, customs, and costume of the inhabitants of the mighty city during the last three centuries. When the New Zealander stands on a ruinous arch of London Bridge, let us hope that this collection will be preserved in a South Kensington Museum at the Antipodes to complete the idea of what we now call the modern Babylon. The collection is arranged partly chronologically and partly topographically, so that the growth of the city may be traced, or a particular locality may be explored, at will. Many of the views are of artistic as well as antiquarian interest, such as those of Vischer, W. Hollar, Kip, Buck, W. Capon, P. Sandby, T. Sandby, R. B. Schnebbelie, Major Yates, J. Findlay, J. Buckler, G. Shepherd, and T. H. Shepherd. There is also a facsimile of the famous view of London by Ant. Van Wyngaerde in the Bodleian Library. The great fire in 1666 is represented in many views by Hollar and others; there are also illustrations of the Frost Fairs on the Thames, executions on Tower-hill and at Tyburn, fireworks on the River and in the Parks, of the old Inns and Theatres, of Ranelagh and its masquerades and Vauxhall, of St. James's Park and its promenade, and with men playing at Pale Maille. Among important properties represented may be named Greye Friars, St. Bartholomew's Priory and Hospital, Gresham College, the Bank, the Goring Estate where Buckingham Palace stands, Tart Hill, the manor of Ebury, the Grosvenor Estates, the Bailliewick of St. James's, and the Pest House, Craven Hill Estate. The late Mr. Crace began to form this great collection more than sixty years ago; and during the last thirty years of his life he devoted himself to the task systematically, and his great desire was that the collection should remain unbroken and eventually be placed in some public institution. We trust that the collection will find a permanent public home, for in many points of view it is of great national value and interest.

The Society of British Artists is, we understand, about to return to its old quarters in Suffolk-street. Its recent exhibitions have been held at 7, Conduit-street, whither it removed on the expiration of the lease of its old galleries, owing to the large sum demanded by the proprietor for granting a renewed lease; an abatement of the demand has, however, been offered to and accepted by the society.

The beautiful little Indian temple in carved wood which formed one of the most admired objects in the Prince of Wales's Indian collection at the Paris Exhibition has been presented to the lately established Musée des Arts Décoratifs, and is now placed on the staircase of the Pavillon de Flore as part of the exhibition now being held in the Pavillon for the benefit of the Musée.

A series of water-colour drawings of considerable merit and promise by Miss Turck, representing scenes in Brittany, particularly those of Celtic character and interest, are on view at the atelier of Mr. Rogers, the wood-carver, Maddox-street.

Proof copies of the subscription volume for this year of the Art-Union of London have been issued. The volume consists of Lord Byron's poem of "Lara," with twenty illustrations by Mr. C. B. Birch, and it bids fair to be one of the most popular, as it is one of the most meritorious publications of the Art-Union.

Mr. Marcus Stone's pleasant idyllic picture, entitled "Sunshine and Shadow," which marked a great advance in the artist's practice on its exhibition at the Royal Academy about four years back, and which was also exhibited at the Paris Exhibition last year, has been on view during the week at Mr. Tooth's gallery, Haymarket, but is, we believe, to be withdrawn to-day. An engraving after the picture is far advanced towards completion, and promises to be a success.

The *Portfolio* states that Mr. Hubert Herkomer, while staying with Mr. Alfred Tennyson in the Isle of Wight, has executed a very remarkable portrait of the poet in black chalk, from which he intends painting a portrait in water-colours, to be exhibited at the Grosvenor Gallery next May. After the large and fine works of this kind which Mr. Herkomer exhibited at the Institute, the public will look forward with interest to the promised portrait of the laureate. The artist will also execute an etching from his drawing.

The Clothworkers' Company has given a sum of nearly £600 per annum to the School of Art at Lambeth, to be expended at the discretion of the master. Our readers are aware that the Lambeth School of Art is remarkable for the development it has given to the design and painting of the "Lambeth faience," manufactured by Messrs. Doulton, and also for the number of students it has sent to the Royal Academy schools, and who have won medals there.

The Freemasons are raising subscriptions for the restoration of the whole or part of the west front of St. Alban's Abbey.

The Royal Hibernian Academy of Arts, Dublin, has issued the report for 1877-8, the results of which compare advantageously with those of the two preceding years. The purchases amounted to £3320 10s. In the previous year they were £3258 8s.

The selection of pictures from the Althorp Collection, lent by Earl Spencer to the South Kensington Museum about two years ago, are removed from the Museum.

An address to the Trustees of the British Museum praying that the Print-Room may not be closed, as at present, at four p.m., but be kept open as long as the Reading-Room, is in course of signature. It is to be hoped that so soon as the Natural History Collections are removed from Bloomsbury to South Kensington arrangements will be made to render the inestimable art-treasures now hidden away in the Print-Room more easily and generally accessible to students and the public.

The Ipswich Fine-Art Club exhibition for this year was closed on Saturday, having been attended, during the past month, with great success, which is mainly due to the exertions of the honorary secretary, Mr. E. Packard, jun., himself an accomplished artist. The sale of works exhibited, by artists connected with Suffolk, produced upwards of £1000; while the fund for the building of a Fine-Art Gallery was augmented from the sale of drawings by members of the club. A large number of visitors have been attracted to the Exhibition, and have expressed much gratification at the quality of the works of art there placed on view.

The *Birmingham Post* hears that it is proposed to form an archaeological society for the county of Stafford. The scheme was considered at a recent meeting of the trustees of the William Salt Library at Stafford; and a circular has been issued inviting the adhesion of those interested in county antiquities and history who may desire to become members.

The litigation which has been going on for some years between the young Prince Louis Napoleon, as heir of the late Emperor, and the Government of the French Republic, respecting valuables of various kinds which were left in the ex-Imperial palaces, and which are claimed as their personal property by the Prince and his mother, the Empress Eugénie, has been brought to a close. The Chinese Museum at Fontainebleau, which to a large extent was formed by presents from the French army after the loot of the Summer Palace at Peking, has been claimed by the State. The same decision has been arrived at respecting the collection of mediæval arms and armour in the Salles des Preux, at the Château of Pierrefonds, because it is not proved that the objects were purchased from the private purse of the Empress. But certain pictures which the late Emperor simply lent for exhibition in the Louvre are to be given up. On the other hand, the Prince is held liable to the extent of 700,000*fr.* for furniture which was to have been kept in repair from the Emperor's Civil List, but which was destroyed, after Sept. 4, by the Commune.

The Parisian *Edile* offers some important works this year for execution by French sculptors. On the Place du Château d'Eau a colossal statue of the Republic is to replace the statue of M. David; a statue of Voltaire is to be erected before the Mairie of the 11th Arrondissement; and at the Rondpoint de Courbevoie an allegorical monument is to preserve the memory of the defence of Paris.

Some important picture sales have taken place at the Hôtel Drouot, Paris. The principal lots disposed in one of them were:—"Tiger and Serpent," by Eugène Delacroix, 7000*fr.*; "The Fire," Schreyer, 13,600*fr.*; "Wolf Defending its Prey," Brascassat, 15,000*fr.*; "The Ferryman," Corot, 16,205*fr.*; "Oxen Ploughing," Troyon, 17,800*fr.*; "A Lansquenet," Meissonier, 25,000*fr.* The sale comprised twenty-six pictures only, and produced a total of 171,330*fr.* In another, "A Gust of Wind," by Paul Potter, was sold for 33,000*fr.*

An appeal for funds is made by the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows at Kingston, in Surrey. The institution was established in 1854 to provide a home for the widows of non-commissioned officers and privates of the Army fifty years of age. There are now fifty-seven in the asylum.

A mysterious death is reported from Brighton. Last Saturday a lady, who gave no name, took apartments at 123, King's-road. A servant called her next morning, but got no answer. A doctor was summoned, and the door of the room forced open, when the woman was found dead, kneeling at the side of the bed. About £100 in gold and bank notes was tied in her handkerchief, and the name of F. W. Tomkinson, solicitor, Burslem, was written on a piece of paper.

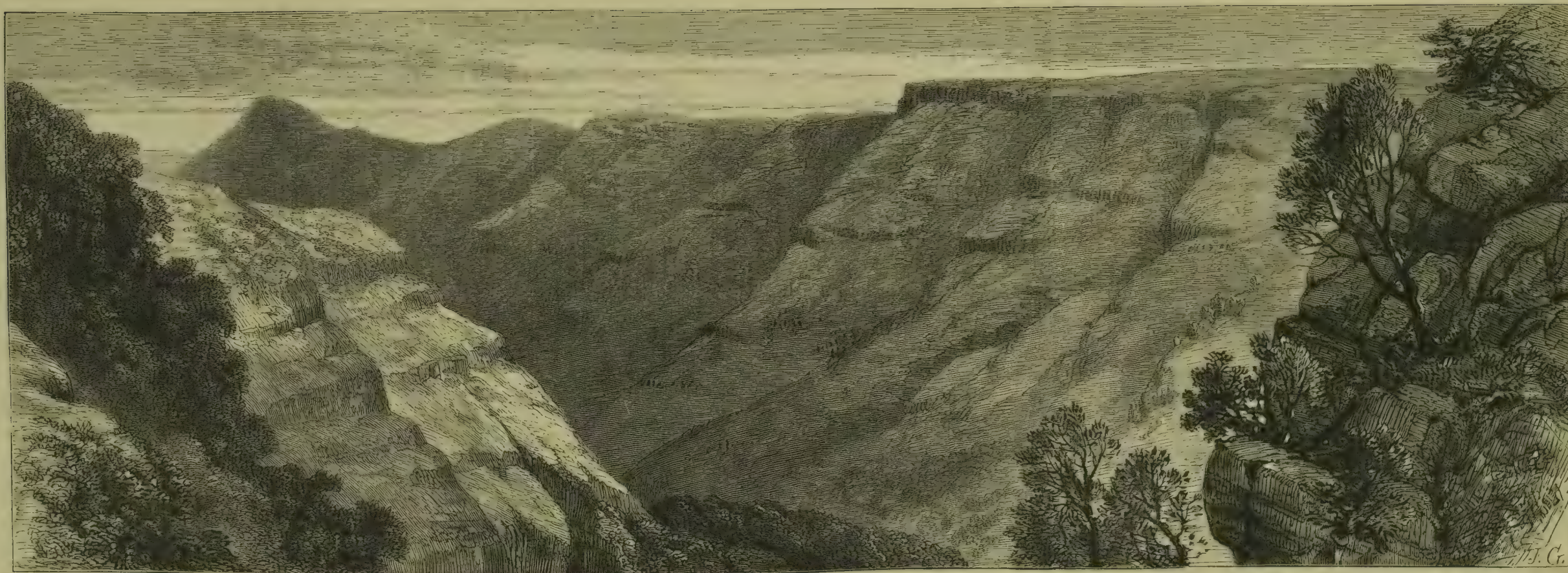
OUR ARMY.

Professional and unprofessional readers may be expected to be almost equally interested in *The English Army*, by Major Arthur Griffiths (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin), and to derive almost equal gratification, if not equal profit and information, from a perusal of it. It is a large, sturdy volume, with covers of a colour appropriately suggestive of the "thin, red line;" and it is devoted to a consideration of the "past history, present condition, and future prospects" of our military forces. The origin and growth of our Army; its constitution and its machinery, both civil and military; the artillery, the cavalry, the engineers, and the infantry; the officers and the rank and file; the discipline, the numbers and organisation; the reserves and auxiliaries—such are the subjects of the several heads under which the volume is divided; and the last chapter is occupied chiefly with matters bearing upon the feasibility and probability of a foreign invasion of this country. The author gives some excellent reasons why he is, on the whole, better qualified for the task he has undertaken than he would have been if he "were still on full pay;" and he then proceeds to attack his work with energy. One naturally turns eagerly to what he has to say about artillery, inasmuch as the late Russo-Turkish war is not generally considered to have borne out the expectations conceived by some enthusiastic, and probably partial, champions of that arm. He points out that the Russo-Turkish war "gave us few new lessons in the military art, and in many respects it was waged on principles strangely retrograde," so that it offered no very "strongly-marked results from the free employment of field artillery;" and he, therefore, is not at all shaken by the events of that war in his adhesion, on the whole, to the opinions of those who hold that artillery "constitutes now the true fate of nations and of armies." He is somewhat cautious in his estimate of our efficiency in that branch, or, at any rate, he cannot be accused of a sanguine and a boastful spirit, when he affirms his belief that "our artillery, if it does not degenerate from its present high standard, but rather progresses steadily with the times, may fairly be expected to hold its own, when tested against the very best in the world." Now, as the excellence of artillery, more than of any other arm, must necessarily be to a considerable extent a question of expense, it would seem as if the richest country in the world ought to be able to make its supremacy in that respect a matter almost of certainty—other things, such as thews and sinews, skill, and smartness being, to say the least of it, equal. However, the author is undoubtedly right not to adopt the tone of a merely patriotic booster. And as to cavalry? We are told that "the British cavalry soldier is the direct representative of a long line of illustrious ancestors;" that "he can claim a not remote kinship with the knight-errant and the man-at-arms;" that he has always been more distinguished for his gallantry than for less brilliant but more useful qualities; and that he belongs to a service which needs considerable reformation. There is a particularly interesting chapter concerning "the corps of Royal Engineers," a body of men about whom the public know probably less than about any other, but who, nevertheless, have a very honourable record to show. As for the infantry, the author naturally and justly speaks of them in the highest terms of eulogy, quoting, among other compliments paid to them, the well-known saying of a French Marshal—"The English infantry is the finest in the world; luckily, there is not much of it." He, however, is by no means blind to their deficiencies; and he regrets that no decision has yet been arrived at as to the way in which "the two principal needs of modern infantry," which are "(1) skill and promptitude in the use of entrenching tools," and "(2) thorough recognition of, and adequate instruction in, the only feasible method of attack," can be best supplied. And he does not hesitate, notwithstanding his admiration for our foot-soldiers, to assert that "if every soldier, or a large number in every battalion, may dig a hole to hide himself in at will, the consequences would be serious, even with the finest infantry in the world." It is pertinent to ask whether during the American Civil War, when the process is believed to have been adopted to such an extent as to draw general attention to the advisability of it, the evil consequences apprehended were found to follow. Memory does not readily recall any flagrant instances. The author, discoursing about officers and soldiers, remarks of the former that their best points, "taken in the aggregate, are their courage and the care they take of their men," and that their worst "may be summed up in one"—namely, "want of interest in their profession;" and of the latter, the rank and file, whether English, Scotch, or Irish, that, for all their splendid achievements, they cannot be considered, on the whole, "the best material in the land." He also offers some observations upon the abolition of purchase and upon the means of obtaining better and more numerous recruits. The subject of discipline is handled at great length, and many sickening details are given touching the military punishments which have been in vogue at various periods; a more humane and sensible system has prevailed in these later days; but there is still room for improvement and for the advent of some inventive genius who shall construct a perfect disciplinary code with a proper proportion of coercion on the one hand and encouragement on the other, if the latter alone be insufficient for the purpose. In treating of the "reserves and auxiliaries," the author takes a very wide range; he discusses not only our militia and volunteers at home, but also the forces at our disposal in India and in the colonies. At the end of his volume he faces the bugbear of invasion, and does not feel at all easy in the presence of it. In fact, he devotes a good deal of space to proving that "the invasion of England, if improbable, is not impossible," a proposition which nobody is likely to dispute. However, it may be well to state what he considers to be the conditions indispensable for the success of a hostile expedition against us. They are five in number—first, "that we should be taken unprepared;" second, "that the enemy can command sufficient tonnage to permit him to ferry his troops across the Channel;" third, "that by stratagem, previously and at the time of action, he has evaded, out-manœuvred, or rendered our fleet powerless;" fourth, "that he has thus gained command of the sea for forty-eight hours;" fifth, "that he has been able to disembark a force sufficient to overthrow the troops hastily collected to oppose him, and can make a dash at the unprotected capital." None of these conditions appears to him, on examination, "exaggerated or opposed to common-sense;" and he examines them all in detail. Of course, it is impossible to follow him here through his procedure; but it may seem to many persons that his second condition is entitled to the first place, seeing that if the enemy cannot get across the water we are evidently quite safe from him, whatever may be our state of preparation, and that the hostile programme would resemble one of "Hamlet" without a Prince of Denmark among the dramatic personages. Let the book, however, be read, and its arguments weighed; it certainly seems to deserve attention.

The first stone of the new road from Margate jetty to the railways was laid by the Mayor on the 13th inst. The road will cost about £25,000 and is to be completed before next season. The Mayor gave a luncheon after the ceremony.



THE ZULU WAR: DURBAN MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS UNDER THE LATE CAPTAIN W. SHEPSTONE, SETTING OUT FOR THE FRONT. FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN ON NOVEMBER 30.



THE ZULU WAR: HELPMAKAAR, NEAR ROURKE'S DRIFT.—FROM A SKETCH BY MAJOR NORTH CREALOCK.



THE ZULU WAR: ON THE LOWER TUGELA.—FROM A SKETCH BY MAJOR NORTH CREALOCK.

BOOKS ON SOUTH AFRICA.

The exciting news of the last week has rendered South African wild life and warfare the most interesting topic of discussion at this time. Captain T. J. Lucas, late of the Cape Mounted Rifles, comes forward with a capital budget of narrative and descriptive items upon the subject of the day. His volume, bearing the title *Camp Life and Sport in South Africa*, recently published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, consists indeed of past reminiscences which a retired soldier and returned traveller might indulge without reference to any such contingency as a Zulu War. Sparkling with lively anecdotes, pervaded by that pleasant spirit of *camaderie* which sweetens the fare and talk of well-bred military men at the worst-provided mess-table, this light book, though containing adventures of the keen sportsman, and observations of the instructed naturalist, would seem to be less *ad rem* at the present crisis of affairs. Yet the promise of its coloured frontispiece, which displays the figure of a Zulu warrior, armed with the terrible short stabbing assegai, still borne along with the musket by Cetewayo's formidable troops, is sufficiently redeemed by the later chapters. These conduct the reader far beyond the old Border guard service of the Cape Colony, in which the author's well-known Regiment was formerly employed by the Imperial Government, but which has of late years been performed by the Colonial Armed and Mounted Frontier Police. Captain Lucas visited also some of the north-eastern territories which lie nearer to the present source of danger. He accompanied the official expedition of Sir George Clerk into what was then styled "the Orange River Sovereignty," for the purpose of solemnly giving it up to the Dutch Boers as an independent Republic for ever. That was a memorable example of British policy, forcibly contrasting with our recent arbitrary suppression of another Dutch Free State by the annexation of the Trans-Vaal. Again and again, in both these instances, and previously in the case of Natal, has the question been decided first one way and then another, with absurd inconsistency of purpose, whether or not it is worth while to retain such far out-lying territorial possessions, where few Englishmen choose to dwell. Captain Lucas does not write as a politician; but in this passage of his narrative, recalling to mind the "final adjustment" then performed at Bloemfontaine, those who are somewhat acquainted with colonial history will meet him upon interesting ground. His military experiences further brought him into contact with the warlike Basutos, under their famous chief Moshesh, who at one time could boast of having defeated British regular troops as well as Dutch Boers, and whose prowess was then more renowned than that of the Zulu King just now. Captain Lucas's account of the Zulus themselves is tolerably complete and precise regarding their ordinary condition, their habits, manners, and customs; but does not comprise the measures, lately introduced by Cetewayo for the creation of a savage Napoleonic terrorism. He speaks most favourably of the Zulus as a race; describing them as the finest of all the Kaffir nations, tall of stature, good-looking and rather "European in feature," sober and temperate, cleanly and decent, though accustomed to go almost naked, cheerful and even industrious. For they are, he says, "not at all averse to labour, and may be seen in Natal busily employed on the sugar plantations." These are the same race of people who beyond the Tugela serve and suffer the cruel despotism of King Cetewayo; and we would earnestly commend this testimony of Captain Lucas, and that of Bishop Colenso, on behalf of the Zulu national character, to some rash and foolish talkers among us in these days of popular anger for our recent disaster at Rourke's Drift. The stern game of war, between European and African military powers, as well as between those of European States against one another, is to be fairly played by staking the lives of soldiers upon the issue of mortal combat. If the Zulus have been able to win one trick of this fierce game, and we have lost thereby some precious lives, it is unworthy of English manliness to prate of indiscriminate slaughter of that brave people in the way of "revenge." They are to be defeated; their tyrant is to be deposed; their nation is to be disarmed; their country, for a time at least, must be subdued and held under British rule, though it be only for the safety of our adjacent provinces. But there is no right-minded and honourable man, with a soul of loyalty or patriotism and chivalry in him, who can think fit to hate the Zulus, as a nation, for having inflicted one temporary defeat upon our army in the defence of their own land, and under the command of their hereditary ruler. These remarks, we conceive, only express the sentiment with which a veteran frontier officer like Captain Lucas must regard certain utterances of irresponsible and ignorant spitefulness upon the present occasion. His book, however, being written and printed several months ago, happily avoided the disagreeable necessity of referring to any sorrowful events of most recent occurrence. It is all bright, and light, and pleasant—an easy, generous, eminently good-humoured, personal narrative of "camp life and sport;" of the youngster's first sea voyage, his arrival at Cape Town, and soon afterwards at Graham's Town, the habits of eccentric comrades and travelling companions, the rules and practices of a distinguished local-service regiment now defunct, the methods of campaigning and manœuvring for action, and the ample opportunities for pastime in shooting and fishing, and for studying natural history, to which he directed an observant and intelligent mind. The lot of one so disposed to make the best of his position, in the permanent frontier service of a part of her Majesty's dominions, may lack those golden prospects of professional advancement which sometimes attend the favoured and fortunate members of the gallant military corporation. Neither rank, nor high pay, nor official power can be expected to reward the laborious devotion of youth and manhood, too often the sacrifice of health, to an incessant routine of harassing duties, in a protracted exile, never cheered by the voice of fame crying, "Well done, good and faithful servant!" through the organs of English public opinion. Such has been the position of many worthy gentlemen, to our knowledge, on the Punjab frontier and elsewhere, in Asia, as well as in Africa, in the West Indies, and in other remote dependencies of the British Empire. When we meet any one of them who feels himself able, like Captain Lucas, yet frankly to avow his satisfaction with memories of "the many happy days I have spent in South Africa," we are delighted to recognise a manly and cheerful spirit. That, indeed, can find or make its own congenial entertainment in any corner of the world. The volume here before us, though of unimposing and unpretending design, is recommended by such a healthy tone, as well as by an agreeable variety of subject, and vivacity of style. It is not too military or warlike; no more streaked with regimental "pipe-clay" than with the red ochre of the martial savage, but urbane and gentle in its conversable manner. The author, who seems to be an amateur artist of some talent, has adorned it with a few clever drawings of wild beasts, hunting scenes, and wild men: we should have liked a few more. If he can furnish forth another book on South Africa, there will be readers glad to receive it from his hands, though he is not likely to inflate the sacred rage of our "Jingoes" for the extermination of the Zulu race.

Mr. R. M. Ballantyne, whose many entertaining works have been acceptable to juvenile readers, has passed *Six Months at the Cape* with a literary result produced in his small volume of that name (publishers, James Nisbet and Co.). He sojourned with colonial friends on the Karroo plains, near the Plaat river hunting the springbok, inspecting the ostrich farms, hearing old stories of the lions no longer extant in that country, and of the ancient Kaffir wars, further extending his journeys from Somerset on to Graham's Town, to the Salem Wesleyan missionary schools, and to Port Elizabeth in Algoa Bay. These belong to the more settled and peaceful districts of British South Africa, undisturbed even by the Kaffir hostilities of the eastern frontier, and wholly unaffected by dread of the Zulu King, who shakes his assegai in fury several hundred miles away. Mr. Ballantyne was quite at leisure to collect numerous anecdotes of ordinary social life among the homely agriculturists of that part of the colony which is chiefly resorted to by English and Scottish family emigrants. He devoted particular attention to the state of their religious and educational institutions, of which he gives a favourable account. His book is a fair mixture of the instructive with the amusing element.

The secretaryship of the Royal Humane Society has been conferred on Captain Home, late of the 18th Regiment.

A Botanic Garden on an extensive scale is to be formed at Ganesh Khind, near Poona, with a branch garden at Bombay.

Messrs. Augustus Briggs and John Sealy, M.D., have been appointed members of the Legislative Council of Barbadoes.

The Roumanian Budget for 1877 closed with a deficit of 26,210,000*fr.*, while the deficit last year amounted to 9,000,000*fr.*

Edward O'Kelly, the last of the Fenian prisoners, has been released and put on board one of the American liners at Queenstown.

Sir Charles Reed has consented to preside at the annual general meeting of the Printers' Pension Corporation, to be held in March next.

The *London Gazette* contains several communications from the Board of Trade in reference to precautions against the spread of the plague now prevailing in Russia.

Mr. Graham Berry, the Chief Secretary and Premier of Victoria, and Mr. Pearson, M.L.A., arrived in London last Saturday night from Australia on a special mission to the British Government in connection with the constitutional difficulties in Victoria.

The annual collections in the mills and workshops of Manchester and Salford in aid of the local medical charities were made last Saturday, and, notwithstanding the depression of trade, there appears to be reason for hoping that the amount realised will not be much below that contributed last year.

A report by Mr. Douglas respecting the progress of the new Eddystone Lighthouse, of which he has charge, states that, should the work continue during the present year as during the past six months, the base of the tower would be above the high water of the tides by January next, and the main difficulties would be over.

Lewis Potter and Robert Stronach, two of the convicted City of Glasgow Bank directors, have been transferred from Edinburgh to the Perth General Prison, where they will complete their term of imprisonment. Stewart, Wright, Taylor, Inglis, and Salmond were removed from Glasgow to Ayr Prison early on Tuesday morning.

In a letter written by Mr. Gladstone to an elector of Midlothian, the right hon. gentleman points out that in forming a political connection with that county he has been guided by a conviction not only of the truth of certain principles, but of the immense importance of their being at this juncture well known, manfully defended, and deliberately judged of by the nation.

It is the intention of Mr. William Aronsberg, J.P., the well-known Manchester philanthropist, to establish annual prizes in memory of the late Princess Alice in various charitable educational institutions throughout the United Kingdom. Her Majesty has been pleased to express to Mr. Aronsberg her appreciation of the kindly feeling of sympathy which has prompted him to perpetuate the memory of the late Princess.

The Italian Ambassador in London has communicated to the Marquis of Salisbury the fact that his Government have offered a prize of 3000 lire for the best monographic essay on the structure, vital functions, and diseases of the acid fruits, or species and varieties of the genus citrus and kindred genera, provided that the work should succeed in furnishing an important addition to the present knowledge of the subjects. The essays are to be sent to the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce not later than the end of May, 1881, and must be distinguished by a motto. If written in a foreign language, they must be accompanied by an Italian translation.

At the Liverpool Sailors' Home on the 14th inst. the framed testimonial of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society was presented to Captain R. S. Wilson, of the steamer City of London, and a silver medal to Mr. James Cannell, second officer of that vessel, for saving life at sea. The society also voted £2 each to five of the steamer's crew. On Christmas Day the City of London hove in sight of the Nova Scotian ship County of Pictou, which had been exposed to the fury of a gale on the previous night, and was dismantled and sinking. The chief officer was drowned, and three men were injured. The City of London steamed round the disabled ship, awaiting a favourable chance to rescue those on board. Ultimately a boat with six men was lowered, and, under circumstances of great difficulty, in two trips, fourteen men on board the County of Pictou were rescued. The Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society also presented Captain Wilson with a silver medal, and Mr. Cannell with their framed certificate.

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CROWN WINDFALLS.

Mr. Edward Preston, of 1, Great College-street, Westminster, writes as follows on the subject of estates reverting to the Crown:—

"A Parliamentary return recently issued shows the receipts and payments in respect of estates reverting to the Crown for the year 1877. As it is the first return of its kind, permit me to give your readers a note of it.

"The balances in hand at the beginning of the year were £122,040 11s. 11*d.* cash, and £44,856 6s. 9*d.* stock. The amounts received [during the year (1877)] were £55,536 8s. 7*d.* cash, and £72,340 11s. 4*d.* stock. The payments in respect of debts due from estates and for costs amounted to £41,099 1s. 10*d.*, and on account of grants out of the estates to £27,874 13s. 1*d.* cash, and real property valued at £6516. The amount paid into the Exchequer in respect of the Crown's share was £40,000, leaving a balance in hand of £185,899 13s. 8*d.* This return would have been far more valuable to the public had it contained a little fuller information as to the names and addresses of the intestates and the amount in each case awaiting owners. The late Queen's Proctor, when giving evidence before the Legal Departments Commission respecting Crown intestates, remarked:—'The difficulty is to find out, who are the next of kin;' hence, the greater publicity given to such cases the more likely are the persons really interested to be benefited."

Colonel Colthurst, the Home-Rule candidate in the Cork county election, has been returned by a majority of 6130 votes, having polled 8157 against 2027 votes given for Sir George Colthurst, his Conservative antagonist.

Gordon Pasha has appointed the Austrian naturalist, Ernst Marno, Vice-Governor of the Province of Qualabat, the frontier country to the west of Abyssinia, on the Upper Atbara.

Major Cecil James East has been appointed to succeed the late Colonel Home, C.B., R.E., as Assistant Quartermaster-General at the Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster-General's Department.

The trustees of the banking concern of Messrs. Middleton, Cradock, and Middleton, Loughborough, Leicestershire, expect that they will be able to pay the creditors in full, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum; and that after doing this there will remain a balance of several thousand pounds. News of this kind is rare indeed, and it is most heartily to be hoped that the trustees' expectations will be realised.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts entertained a large company of costermongers and their wives at dinner yesterday week, at Brown's-lane House, Spitalfields, and presided as hostess. The men were all members of a club which is now on the point of being enrolled as a friendly society. Loans from their own fund have been made to the amount of £1500, and they have at the present time £182 in the bank.—Her Ladyship has given £50 to the French Benevolent Society in Pantion-street.

The *Gazette* contains a notification, signed by Lord Crichton, M.P., and Mr. Rowland Winn, M.P., declaring that the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, under the Customs Consolidation Act of 1876, have constituted the towns of Sligo and Coleraine and the City of Londonderry to be "ports in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland." In each case the exact limits of the port from henceforth are defined, and all previous limits of the ports are "annulled."

The *Times* is informed that Pope Leo XIII. has intimated his desire to raise Dr. Newman to the rank of Cardinal, and that, with expressions of deep respect for the Holy See, Dr. Newman has excused himself from accepting the sacred purple. It is understood that some years ago the late Pope offered the Prelacy to Dr. Newman, who declined it in the same spirit which has caused him now to shrink from the higher dignity.

Notice has been received by the Post Office from the contractors for the conveyance of the mails to Newfoundland that, under orders from the Colonial Government, the service during the remainder of the present winter season will be only monthly, instead of fortnightly, as heretofore. Consequently no mail was dispatched to Newfoundland on Thursday. The next mail will be made up in London on the evening of Thursday, March 6, and thenceforward on every fourth Thursday until further notice.

A fortnight of country life, in the village of Halstead, near Sevenoaks, will be given, free of cost, to any poor London children, on the recommendation of any clergyman, surgeon, school-teacher, or other responsible person. But it is hoped that no one will be sent whose parents are themselves able to provide such holidays for their children. Preference will be given to girls rather than to boys, and to delicate rather than to robust children, one object being to prevent illness; but a doctor's certificate of freedom from infectious complaints will be required at the time of going to Halstead. Children are taken in rotation as soon as there is room, from March 1 to Oct. 30, and the names and addresses of those who wish to go should be sent to William Rossiter, 143, Upper Kennington-lane, S.E.

The centenary of the birth of Sir Humphry Davy at Penzance was celebrated in his native town on the 13th inst., when Mr. Ross, the Mayor, at noon opened a large and important Scientific Exhibition in St. John's Hall. Mr. Ross telegraphed to Professor Tyndall, Faraday's successor, and he replied congratulating the Mayor on the steps taken by the people of Penzance to honour the memory of their illustrious townsman. Speeches having been delivered, the party lunched at the Union Hotel. The South Kensington Department sent a very important contribution to the Exhibition; and Professor Tyndall sent from the Royal Institution the collection of twenty-nine lamps which Davy made in the course of experiments which led to the invention of safety-lamps, and also one of the 2000 batteries he used in dissolving the alkalies and discovering the metals potassium and sodium. Speeches at the opening were made by the members for West Cornwall. Sir John St. Aubyn, M.P., remarked that Penzance had done a good and wise thing in perpetuating the memory of the most distinguished man Cornwall had ever produced, and one whose name every coal-miner had reason to bless and revere. It was terrible to think of the loss of life that occurred before Davy invented his safety lamp, but it was still more terrible to reflect on the loss which had taken place since that time in consequence of the wilful neglect of the remedy which the genius of Davy had placed in the hands of the coal-miners. Mr. Pendarves Vivian, M.P., said but for the discovery of Davy's lamp some of the best seams of coal would have remained unworked, or worked at such a cost that coal would have been possible only to the wealthy. Davy's lamp, invented sixty-three years ago, still remained the best; and, if properly constructed and used in conjunction with efficient ventilation, it was an infallible guide to the presence of dangerous gases. A luncheon followed the opening, and in the evening the exhibition hall was illuminated by Siemens' electric light.

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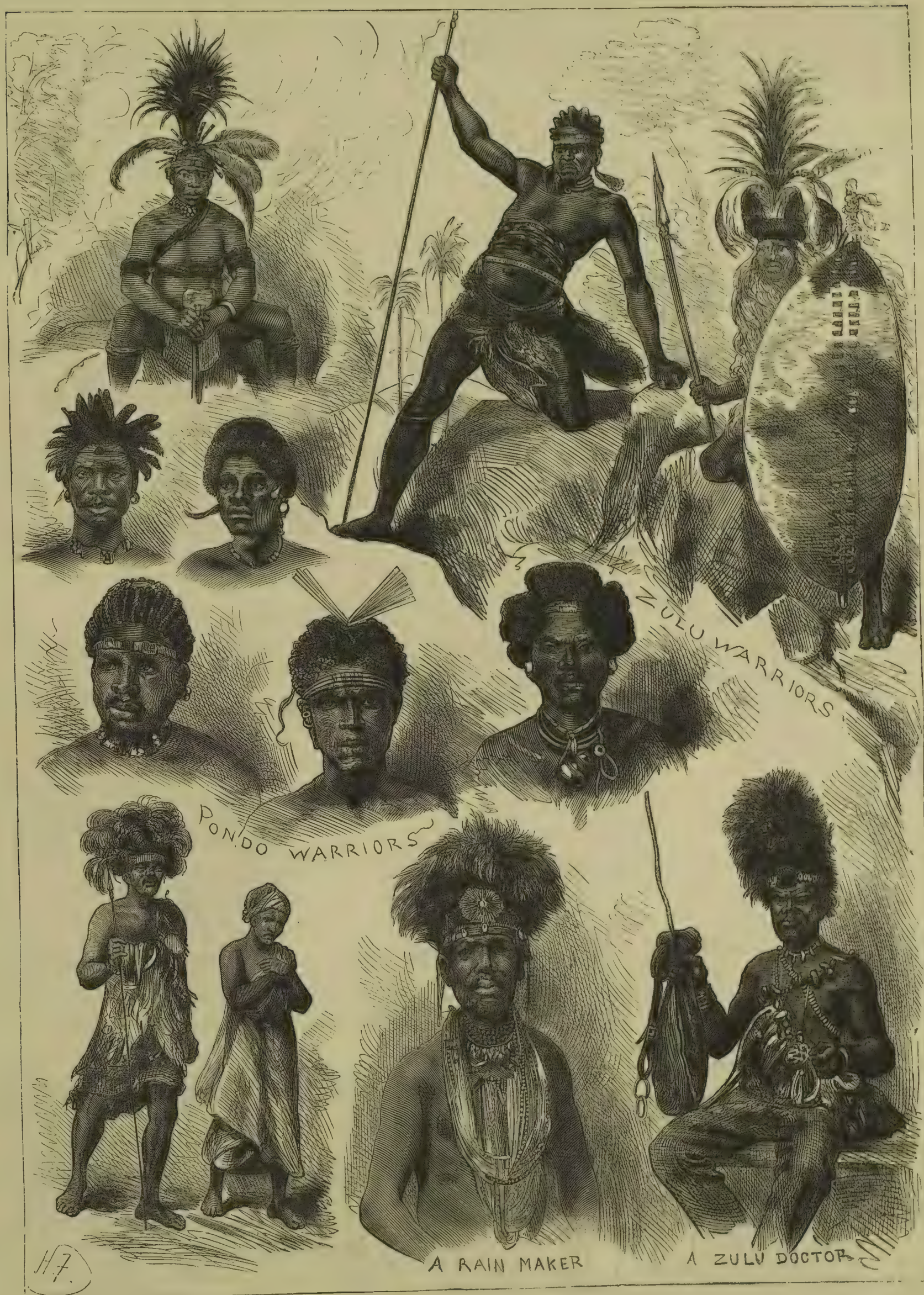
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ZULUS AND KAFFIRS OF SOUTH AFRICA.



ILLUSTRATED NEWS: A SKETCH OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF PICTORIAL JOURNALISM.

(Continued from page 163.)

The distractions of the times were epitomised by John Taylor, the Water Poet, in an illustrated rhyming pamphlet, published in 1642. It is entitled "Mad Fashions, Od Fashions, all out of Fashion, or the Emblems of these distracted Times."



EMBLEMS OF THE DISTRACTED TIMES, 1642.

The author compares England to the engraving on his title-page, where everything is represented upside down:—

The Picture that is printed on the front
Is like this Kingdom if you look upon't;
For if you well doe note it as it is,
It is a Transform'd Metamorphosis.
This Monstrous Picture plainly doth declare
This land (quite out of order) out of square.
His Breeches on his shoulders doe appear
His doublet on his lower parts doth wear.
His Boots and Spurs upon his Armes and Hands,
His Gloves upon his feet (whereon he stands)
The church o'turned (a lamentable show)
The Candlestick above, the light below,
The Coney hunts the Dogge, the Rat the Cat,
The Horse doth whip the Cart (I pray marke that)
The Wheelbarrow doth drive the man (Oh Base)
And Bees and Gudgeons flie a mighty pace.
And sure this is a Monster of strange fashion
That doth surpass all Ovide Transformation.
And this is England's case this very day,
All things are turned the clean contrary way;
For now, when as a Royall Parliament,
(With King, and Peers, and Commons whole consent)
Have almost sate two years, with paines and Cares,
And charge, to free us from our Griefes and fears,
For when many a worthy Lord and Knight,
And good Esquire (for King and Countrey's Right)
Have spent so much time with great Toyle and Heede
All England's vicious garden how to weed,
So like a wilderness 'twas over run,
That though much better hath been done; All is not done.

The Water Poet sided with the Cavalier party, and verse and prose flowed plentifully from his pen in favour of the Royal cause. His effusions provoked many replies, one of which is entitled "No Mercurius Aquaticus, but a Cable-Rope, double twisted for John Tayler, the Water Poet; who escaping drowning in a Paper-Wherry-Voyage, is reserved for another day, as followeth, viz.":—

Then follows the subjoined woodcut, with verses underneath. The hint that the poet was born to be hanged because he had escaped from drowning refers to his having undertaken to sail from London to Queenborough in a boat made of brown

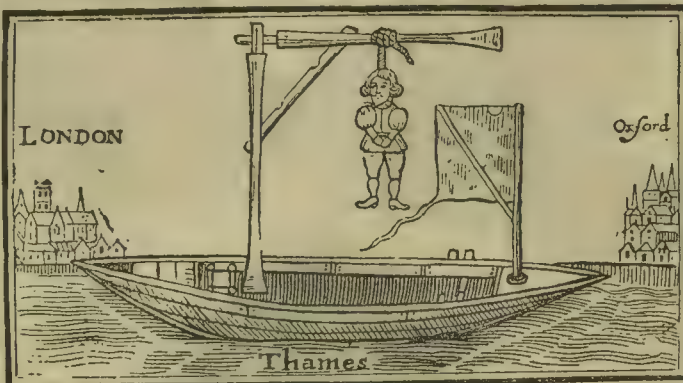
paper. In this foolhardy exploit Taylor and a friend who was with him nearly lost their lives. The tract under notice affords a good specimen of the sort of language used by the partisans of each faction against their opponents:—"I should be loath to foule my fingers with any base Pamphlets that comes from Oxford, if the venom of their malicious spleens were darted against my particular self: But when through my sides they wound the honour of the Parliament and our Armies abroad, I cannot but set Pen to Paper, and pay them back again in their own kinde. And who d'ye think I should meet abroad for a *Rogue-in-Print* but one of our City Water-rats, the doughty John Taylor, who according to the knavish custom, changes his name upon every new paper-designe? Sometimes he calls himself *Thorney Ailo*, *Mercurius Aquaticus*, and now he entitles himself *No MERCURIUS AULICUS*. I thought I had lately sent *rope* enough for all the Parrots in Oxford; But I perceive they will be prattling still; and therefore I must unmaske the Mysterious Masters of the science of railing. There are three grand paper conspirators well known by the name of *Mercurius Aulicus*, *George Naworth*, and reverend Master *John Tayler* the water-tankard, by whose sprinklings in this great dearth of Wit and Honesty the University is cherished and kept in credit. These three are they which pumpe and Pimpe about with their Prostitute Noddles in the behalf of Popery, Murder, and Rebellion against the state; they are Liars in all elements, *Aulicus* for Land-lies, *Tayler* for Water, and hungry *George Naworth* for all between Heaven and Earth, where I doubt not but to see them all meet together to take their farewell of the world,

where the *Parrots* will find *Ropes* made of stronger Lines than mine, and such as will *non-plus* the very primest Wits in the University."

The pamphleteer goes on to give the Water-Poet what he doubtless considered a thorough drubbing, and at the end he leaves him "to the Gallows, the proper cure for such Rebels." The words "London" and "Oxford" on the woodcut have reference to another voyage which the Water Poet performed in a sculler's boat between those places.

"*Mercurius Aulicus*" was the organ of the Court party, and was published at Oxford. A curious satire upon this Court paper was printed in 1645, entitled "Newes from Smith the Oxford Jaylor." It consists of a dialogue between the author and the "Oxford Jaylor," and sets forth that "*Mercurius Aulicus*" was sentenced, by a jury of women, to stand in the pillory three market days in Oxford, for his "lies, libels, and deceitful glosings;" to have a written paper over his head announcing his shame; to beg forgiveness of "*Mercurius Britannicus*;" to be prevented from writing any more libels for one year. "That before two months' ex-

piration he be cut of the simples, and his braines be taken out, washt in white wine, and put in againe." "That for every morning during the said time he have one mess of stewd broth made of the interlinings of fower Court Parazites, and the braines of 26 Oxford Widgins boyld in the water of forgetfulness." "That he may never hereafter have so much



PREDICTED FATE OF JOHN TAYLOR, THE WATER POET, 1644.

as one graine of wit left him in his empty Hogshead (his brains being taken out and washed as before is ordered) to scandalize those whom if he had any grace he is bound to honour." There is a woodcut of *Mercurius Aulicus* in the pillory, which is supposed to represent Sir John Birkenhead, who acquired the title of the Loyal Poet, and suffered several imprisonments. This cut was used on several other occasions.

Charles I. summoned a Parliament at Oxford in 1644, consisting of such members of both Houses as were devoted to his interests. There exists a satirical tract ridiculing this Parliament, and, in fact, representing it as a Parliament of old women. The tract is entitled "An exact Diurnall of the Parliament of Laydes," and is illustrated with a woodcut. It sets forth that "Countesses and other Ladies (on Monday morning early in a *Prosopopia*) being met in Mary Maudlins Hall in Oxford, they first made choyce of their speaker; and it was agreed by all that the Lady Oboney should have the chaire, the Lady Rivers was made Chancellor, Nurse Windham High Constable, the Countess of Derby High Treasurer, and the Countess of Essex High Chamberlain."

"These Ladies having all taken their places, Mrs. Powell was appointed

cheefe Clerk to the House, and Mrs. Peele Chaire Lady to the Close Committee, and Moll Cut-Purse was made Sergeant at Arms." Prince Rupert and others are tried and sentenced for various crimes, but the ladies afterwards relent, and pardon all the prisoners brought before them. I give below a reduced copy of the rough woodcut which illustrates this curious burlesque.

The partisans of the Parliament faction appear to have been much more active pamphleteers than the Cavaliers. At the commencement of the war the Welchman sometimes figured in the printed sheets that were constantly flowing from the press. He usually appears under the name of "Ap Shinkin," and is made to speak English, much the same as the Scottish Highlander does in Sir Walter Scott's novels. In an illustrated pamphlet full of "merry wit and pleasant mirth" he is ridiculed for the share he took in the battle of Edgehill, the first important engagement in the Civil War. The "merry wit" is certainly not refined; and the "pleasant mirth" is founded on Shinkin's supposed hasty departure from the neighbourhood of the fight. A writer of much verbosity satirised the Assembly of Divines at Westminster in another illustrated pamphlet, printed by Martin Claw-Clergy for Bartholomew Bang-Priest, and sold in Toleration-street, at the sign of the Subject's Liberty, opposite to Persecuting Court.

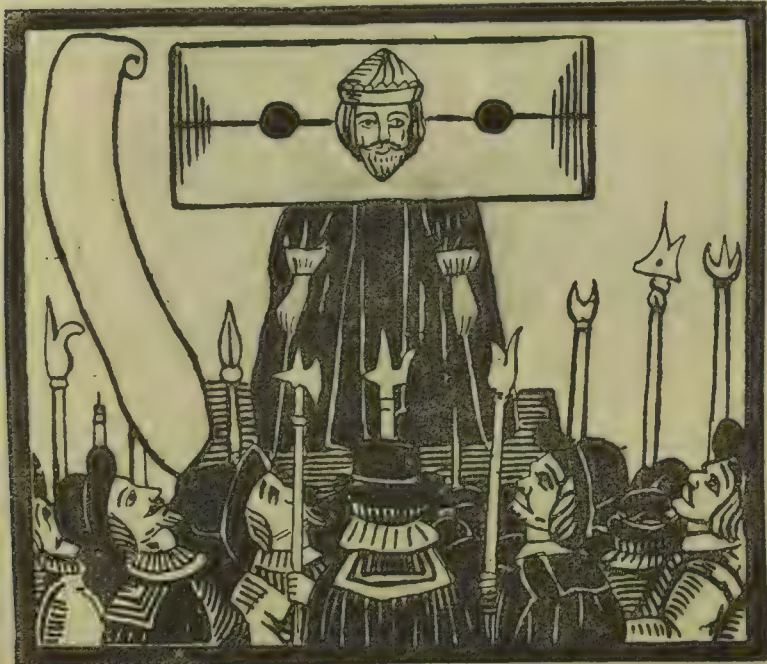
Having glanced at the satirical side of illustrated journalism at the epoch of the Civil War, I will quote two or three examples relating to the social and political condition of the country before entering upon the stirring events of that time.



THE PARLIAMENT OF LADIES, 1644.

A great variety of subjects are embraced in this section. There are accounts of apparitions, signs and portents in the heavens, monstrous births, duels and murders, criminal trials and executions, besides many tracts relating to the vices and follies of the age. One of the first illustrated pamphlets we come to in this division of our subject describes a duel fought in vindication of the good name of King Charles I. The pamphlet is entitled "Sir Kenelme Digby's Honour maintained by a most courageous Combat which he fought with the Lord Mount le Ros, who by base and slanderous words reviled our King. Also the true relation how he went to the King of France, who kindly intreated, and sent two hundred men to guard him so far as Flanders. And now he is returned from Banishment, and to his eternal honour lives in England." This is a tract written by an undoubted Royalist. It begins in praise of valour, which is divided into three kinds—that which is allied to rashness, that which is born of the fear of death, and temperate or true valour. It describes how Sir Kenelme Digby was dining with a French Lord, who, having toasted most of the Kings of Christendom, then proposed the health of the most arrant coward in the world; and on Sir Kenelme inquiring who that was, he was told, after he had drunk the toast, that it was meant for the King of England:—"At which the good knight seemed very much discontent, knowing in what nature his Sovereigne was wronged; yet very wisely did he seeme to passe it by untill dinner being ended, then did he desire the same lord the next day to come and dine with him, who promised him upon his honour that he would."

The next day the French Lord repaired to Sir Kenelme's lodgings, where an entertainment befitting his rank was provided:—"Neither did Sir Kenelme seeme to remember the former daies discontent, but was very frolic and merry, and in the midst of dinner time desired them all to be bare,



MERCURIUS AULICUS IN THE PILLORY, 1645.



SIR KENELM DIGBY'S DUEL, 1641.

for he would beginne a health to the bravest king in the world. The French Lord asked whom that was, Sir Kenelme made answer that when it had gone about he should know; well, about it went and then Sir Kenelme said that it was the health of the bravest king in the world, which is the King of England, my royal Master, for although my body be banished from him, yet is my heart loyally linkt; the French Lord at those words seemed to laugh repeating the same words before mentioned, then was Sir Kenelme thoroughly moved in the behalf of our Sovereigne King Charles whereupon he whispered the Lord in the eare, telling of him how that twice he had reviled the best King in the world in the hearing of mee which am his faithful subject, wherefore for satisfaction I require a single combat of you, where either you shall pay your life for your sawnesse, or I will sacrifice mine in the behalfe of my King. The French Lord being of a resolute spirit condescended to fight, the place was appointed, dinner being ended, they both arise from table and privately went together, being in field off they pluckt their doublets, and out they draw their weapons.

"Mars would have bashful beene to have seene himselfe by Noble Digby there excelled, long work with the contemptible French Lord, he would not make, for fear lest any should lye in ambush and so he might hazard his own life, wherefore in four bouts he run his rapier into the French Lords brest till it came out of his throat againe, which so soon as he had done, away he fled to the Court of France, and made all knowne to the King thereof, who said the proudest Lord in France should not dare to revile his brother King.

"A guard was presently chosen to conduct Sir Kenelme into Flanders, which they did, where he tooke shipping for England, where he now is, where in peace and quietnesse may he still remaine."

(To be continued.)

MUSIC.

CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.—HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The specialty of last week was an excellent performance of Meyerbeer's opera "The Huguenots," for the first time for many years in English. The arduous character of Valentine, in which several of the greatest prima donnas of the past have been heard, was finely rendered by Madame Vanzini, who sang with admirable feeling and dramatic power in the several important situations, especially in the fine duet with Marcel, and in the more important one with Raoul, which closes the fourth act, and with which, as in last week's performance, the opera now, generally terminates. In this grand scene Mr. Joseph Maas, as Raoul, displayed exceptional merit, both vocal and dramatic. Here as previously, in the duet with Marguerite and the leading part of the duet-septet, his high chest notes, his good sostenuto style and artistic phrasing were displayed with marked success, and his performance has enhanced the very favourable impression recently made by him as the hero in "Rienzi." Another advance was made by Miss Georgina Burns, who sang the florid and courtly music of Marguerite de Valois with charming brightness of voice and style; Miss Josephine Yorke having given the two songs of the Page Urbano with excellent effect (the first one was encored). As Marcel, Mr. H. Pope contributed much to the efficiency of the cast, as did Mr. F. H. Celli as Count St. Bris, Mr. L. Crotty as the Count de Nevers, and Mr. C. Lyall, Mr. Parry, Mr. D. Newton, and others in subordinate characters. The band and chorus were thoroughly efficient, and the rendering of the opera altogether presented that general excellence which is a usual feature in the Carl Rosa performances.

On Monday Wallace's "Maritana" was given for the first and only time this season, with a very efficient cast. Miss Georgina Burns, as Maritana, sang with great effect, as did Mr. Joseph Maas as Don Cesar, Miss Josephine Yorke as Lazarillo, Miss E. Collins as the Marchioness, and Mr. F. H. Celli as Don José; the characters of the King and the Marquis having been well filled respectively by Mr. Snazelle and Mr. Brooklyn. The remainder of the week was devoted to repetition performances. The season will close with the end of next week.

The fourth of the present series of Madame Viard-Louis's excellent concerts took place on Tuesday evening, when the orchestral performances were again of high excellence. Cherubini's overture to "Anacreon" and Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony were admirably rendered; as was Mr. Weist Hill's graceful "Gavotte" for stringed instruments only, the last having been encored. Tuesday's concert included the first performance in England of some Hungarian ballet music from the opera of "The Renegade," by the Baron Bódog Orczy. The pieces consisted of a march, Lassu ("Lento"), and Csárdás (Allegro), in each of which there is much marked character. Another novelty was a clever overture to "Twelfth Night," by F. W. Davenport, containing some skilful orchestral writing. Herr Joachim played Mendelssohn's violin concerto with splendid tone and execution; and Madame Viard-Louis was heard (and applauded) in Mozart's pianoforte concerto in D minor, with Professor Macfarren's new cadenzas, as at the second concert of the series. Miss Emma Beasley sang, with good effect, Weber's scena, "Softly sighs," and Schubert's "Hedge Roses" (the latter accompanied on the pianoforte by Mr. H. Leipold); and Mr. Weist Hill conducted with his accustomed skill, excepting the ballet music, which was ably directed by the composer. The fifth concert is to take place on April 23.

A tragic opera (in three acts), entitled "The Druid," was given at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, last Saturday evening, avowedly with a twofold purpose, one, according to the announcement, being that of "Operatic Reform," the other having been for the benefit of the London Hospital. Both the text and the music are by the Rev. J. M. Capes, the literary portion being far superior to the musical composition. The incidents which form the basis of the plot are illustrative of the relationship of the Druidical worship, the Roman worship of Apollo, and the heroism of the converts to a more enlightened creed; the characters in the supposed action being Cadwallon (a Druid chief), Mona (his daughter), Ghilda (her sister), Flavian (a Roman centurion), and Hortensius (the Roman Governor). To these are assigned various airs and songs, two trios and a duet, which are interspersed with choruses. The music is somewhat monotonous in character and generally reflective of the style of some of our church writers and glee composers; and the effect was rendered additionally heavy by the absence of scenic action and the want of an orchestra, the place of the latter having been supplied by a pianoforte and an harmonium. The solo singers and the chorists did their best for the music assigned to them, the principal vocalists having been Miss Elene Webster (Mona), Miss E. Marchant (Ghilda), Signor Isidore de Lara (Cadwallon), and Mr. Seligmann (Flavian). The trio, "Break, my heart" (for the three first-named characters), was encored, as was Mona's air, "Not all the gifts." "The Druid" was very favourably received throughout by an audience that was more select than numerous.

Mr. H. Gadsby's new cantata "The Lord of the Isles" was produced at the third concert of Mr. Kuhe's Brighton Festival

performances on Thursday week. The text has been adapted in a dramatic form by Mr. F. Murray, who has founded his book on Scott's poem. The work was conducted by the composer. At present we need merely record its favourable reception, as we shall doubtless have early occasion to speak of it again in reference to its performance in London, as of the other novelties produced at the Festival—Mr. Shakespeare's pianoforte concerto (which was brilliantly played by Miss Kuhe), Mr. W. Macfarren's and Mr. Wingham's new overtures, and Mr. Lindsay Sloper's orchestral "Airs de Danse." The Brighton Festival is to close this (Saturday) afternoon with Haydn's "Creation," a "Popular Concert" having been announced for Mr. Kuhe's benefit on the previous evening; Monday and Tuesday evenings having been appropriated to miscellaneous concerts.

The second of this year's concerts of the Philharmonic Society took place on Thursday evening, when the programme comprised Sterndale Bennett's symphony in G minor and Beethoven's in F (No. 8), Berlioz's overture, "Le Carnaval Romain," and Weber's overture to "Preciosa," and Spohr's ninth violin concerto, played by Herr Joachim. Madame Edith Wynne was the vocalist announced. Of the performances we must speak next week.

The New Philharmonic concerts will take place (for the twenty-eighth season) on Saturday afternoons—not Mondays, as has been erroneously stated. The dates are April 26, May 10 and 24, June 7 and 21.

Miss Helen Hopekirk (of whose fine pianoforte-playing at a Crystal Palace concert we have recently spoken) has lately given a recital at Edinburgh, where she met with great success in her performances of various solo and concerted pieces. The local critics speak in high terms of her powers.

The performance of "St. Paul" by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society on Thursday week included two changes in the solo vocalists, Miss C. Penna having replaced Mrs. Osgood, and Mr. Shakespeare Mr. Vernon Rigby, in each instance on account of the indisposition of the absentee. The other solo vocalists were Miss E. de Fonblanque, Herr Henschel, Mr. E. Bell, and Mr. E. Wharton. The oratorio was very effectively given on the whole, and the hall was successfully illuminated, for the first time, by the electric light. "The Messiah" is announced by the society for Wednesday next.

The Edinburgh Musical Festival was opened on the 13th inst., under the leadership of Sir Herbert Oakeley. General Reid, the founder of the Chair of Music in Edinburgh University, directed in his will that some of his music should always be performed at this concert, and it was with four of his pieces that the festival began. The third and last concert was given on Saturday, when the Hon. George Waldegrave Leslie, in the name of the large audience assembled, presented Sir Herbert Oakeley, Madame Norman-Néruda, and Mr. Hallé with wreaths, "in token of the gratitude of the Scotch people for having been introduced to many and varied treasures of classical music."

The new season of Mr. Henry Leslie's choir will begin on Thursday next with an "International Concert," the programme comprising music that was performed at the Competition at Paris, in July, 1878, when the choir gained the only Grand Prize (a Sèvres vase and gold medal) awarded to choirs for mixed voices. Two compositions were sung—Mendelssohn's eight-part Psalm, "Judge me, O God," and "Vivus resurgit Christus," an excerpt from the "Symphonie Religieuse," for an unaccompanied choir, composed by M. L. A. Bourgaunt-Ducoudray. Mr. Leslie has arranged to perform at Thursday's concert the complete work of the French composer, who will conduct its performance, for the first time entire, in public. Mr. Arthur Sullivan (Royal Commissioner for British Musical Art at the French Exposition), has accepted the invitation of Mr. Leslie and his choir to take part in the first concert.

Mr. Walter Bache's annual concert has always possessed a special interest, and will again, on the fifteenth occasion, on Tuesday next, when a fine orchestra (of upwards of ninety performers) will be assembled, and the programme will include Liszt's "Mazeppa" (one of the Poèmes Symphoniques), Beethoven's fourth pianoforte concerto (with Mr. Bache as pianist), and other interesting features.

THEATRES.

An event has taken place at the Duke's, Holborn, which forms the topic of the week—the production of a successful drama. The title of the piece is "The New Babylon," and the author is Mr. Paul Merritt. New to London, it is not entirely new to the stage, a trial version of it having been produced about the middle of last year at the Queen's, Manchester. In preparing it for the metropolitan boards the author has much compressed the original, and has reduced the dialogue to the scantiest limits. It is true that in the beginning of the play there is much heavy narrative delivered with vigour, in order to explain the bases of action involved in the plot and treatment. Nevertheless, in the unfolding of its plot the information is of little avail, as the incidents follow with such rapidity that the most attentive auditor can secure little more than a bare suggestion of the relation in which they stand to each other. All is bustle and action, divided among about thirty characters, each more or less antagonistic with the others, and engaged in situations which are rather indicated than illustrated. It is for the most part "a word and a blow," and frequently the blow comes first, and no sufficient explanation follows after. Not seldom a stage effect is produced, with the plaudits sure to accompany a surprise. Then, again, the persons are whirled about from places the most distant and the most unexpected. First, we are on the Atlantic Ocean, with a variety of passengers in the saloon of a vessel;—anon a collision takes place, and they are contending with the waves. Next, we are on "The Road to Ruin," and are present at Tattersalls', at the exhibition of a hack and two beautiful ponies from Myers's Grand Hippodrome, which are bid for by "the Queen of the Demi-monde," the lady in question being announced as such to the bystanders, and her lover in the crowd pointed out as the purchaser. Then follow scenes at Cremorne and Goodwood—at the latter a horse-race, with the punishment of a jockey who has ruined his master, and a scene in a wagonette, where the ladies indulge in refreshment, and one exclaims to the excited crowd that she takes a ruined gamester under her protection, and reinstates him in society by the gift of her love and fortune. We have, finally, a desperate game played by "The Long Firm," with situations of abominable rascality and violence, which are supposed to have an attraction for vulgar audiences. The Nemesis soon arrives, and a detestable criminal is nearly brained by an American detective in a den in the Seven Dials, with circumstances of especial disgust and horror. For all this the management claim especial credit, on the ground that they "have spared no expense to make the production the most complete illustration of Life in London ever yet presented to the public." We wish to ask is this, after all, the Life in London, and is there no other life? Is the melodrama of crime the only possible representation of London life, or

the only stage-picture of which it can secure popularity? If so the managers of the Holborn may have acted judiciously, "after their kind," in mounting "New Babylon" in the most costly style, and with a large amount of female attraction. But we must be allowed to question whether the drama deserves preserving, if it can only be maintained by pandering to the lowest tastes. The present has the advantage of being efficiently acted, but surely the credit derivable from impersonating such characters is scarcely worth having. We can only wish that success had been obtained in a better cause.

At the Aquarium the matinée is occupied with the revival of Dr. Goldsmith's comedy of "She Stoops to Conquer." The characters are well supported. Mrs. Stirling acts Mrs. Hardcastle, and Miss Litton (the lessee and manager), Miss Hardcastle. Young Marlow is admirably impersonated by Mr. W. Farren, and old Hardcastle by Mr. Ryder. Mr. Lionel Brough is Tony Lumpkin. This revival is intended to be followed by a series of old English comedies.

Messrs. Maskelyne and Cooke have added to their exhibition a dramatic scene, the hero being an old hermit whom they call Zach, an ancient medium, who does his part in the illustration of modern spiritualism by reference to the past—an excellent idea. It is neatly acted, and will add to the popularity of the entertainment.

A meeting of the professional and personal friends of Mr. F. B. Chatterton, with several noblemen and gentlemen, patrons of the drama, was held on the 13th inst. at Covent Garden, under the presidency of Mr. Charles Dickens, for the purpose of organising a complimentary benefit to the lessee of Old Drury. No date was fixed for this event, but a general committee was formed. A subscription-list, headed by Messrs. Gatti with fifty guineas, was opened, and £300 contributed.—Mr. Waddell has been appointed by the Court of Bankruptcy receiver of Mr. Chatterton's estate. The debts are stated at £41,000; the assets mainly consist of dramatic copyrights.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. have issued a cheap and handy edition of Mr. Henry Lahee's cantata for female voices, "The Sleeping Beauty." The poetry is by Tennyson, and the music has met with much success in the various localities where it has been performed. Mr. Henry Hiles's cleverly-written and effective anthem "I am well pleased" has also been issued by the same firm in a cheap octavo edition. The music was written for the commemorative festival held last year at the Church of St. Michael, Hulme, Manchester.

"The Cloud and the Flower" (J. Bath) is a graceful song, with a well-varied accompaniment by Mr. Berthold Tours. It will suit most voices, the melody lying within moderate compass. From the same publisher we have also No. 6 of the "Musical Museum for the Harmonium," in which, for a shilling, are given twenty pieces composed or adapted for that instrument; the selection and arrangement being made by Dr. Spark (organist of the Leeds Townhall), who has also contributed an original "Adagio sostenuto."

"Agnes Dei" (Neumeier and Co.) is a melodious duet for soprano and contralto—in a pleasing and somewhat florid style—by Carl Zoeller, who has also issued, through the same publishers, two effective four-part songs, "At daybreak," and "At Eventide," a set of "Little songs," well suited (as intended) for juvenile singers, and an effective pianoforte fantasia entitled "Manda," besides other earlier works, the last named being classed as op. 120.

"Till then," song, by Ciro Pinsuti (Messrs. Enoch and Sons), is a pleasing melody, written in a smooth, flowing, cantabile style. "Fête Bachique" is a very spirited and characteristic fantasia for the pianoforte by C. Neustedt, published by the same firm, as is Sir Julius Benedict's skilful transcription, for the piano, of the favourite "Canzonetta" from Mendelssohn's string quartet in E flat, op. 12.

Chopin's Waltzes (issued by W. Paxton—well engraved and printed) is a cheap and valuable shilling's worth.

"The Glee and Choral Library" (Ashdown and Parry) is approaching its hundredth number. This remarkably cheap series (issued at twopence each) is a treasury of pieces of vocal harmony by composers past and present, neatly printed in score, with an accompaniment for the pianoforte.

"La Chasse, Grand Galop de Concert," par Stephen Jarvis (B. Williams), is a very bright and spirited pianoforte piece, in which the animated dance rhythm is well sustained.

"Three select pieces for the organ" comprise a March by Himmel, an "Andantino" from a quartet by Pleyel, and a fugue (in A minor) by Eberlin, arranged, with pedal obligato, by G. W. Marple. These, and a set of easy original Voluntaries for the Harmonium, composed and edited by Nicholas Heims, are published by Messrs. Weekes and Co.; from whom also we have a spirited martial song, "The Brigade will advance" (dedicated to the heroes of Balaclava), the music by Sir H. Bishop; an expressive song, "Angelus," by Mr. Berthold Tours; a graceful duet, "The Skylark" (one of a set of three), by W. E. Bendall; and two agreeable pianoforte pieces—"Welcome to Spring," by A. J. Barth, and "Fairy Dream," by Boyton Smith.

"Pensées Celtiques (Rapsodies Irlandaises), pour Violon et Piano," consist of five characteristic pieces by Florian Pascal, in which the instruments are effectively combined and contrasted. "Dreaming, a Pastoral Song," by the same, answers well to its descriptive title. Mr. F. Williams, of Berners-street, is the publisher, as also of a very expressive ballad, "Faithful and True," by W. C. Levey, and a plaintive song by J. Leybach (with text in French, Italian, and English), and of some brilliant pianoforte pieces, among which are "Deuxième Impromptu," by Joseph Wienawski, and an embellished arrangement by C. Neustedt of a "Chaconne" by Handel, and an effective "Caprice Nocturne," by C. Kinkel, based on Glover's ballad, "Do they think of me at home?"

The Musical Directory, Annual and Almanack for 1879 (Rudall, Carte, and Co.), has improved in extent and usefulness with each annual issue. That for the present year contains a large amount of information that will be valuable alike to the professional and the amateur musician. Lists of London and provincial professors and teachers, musical societies and institutions, music-sellers, instrument makers, &c.; records of the past year's doings, obituary notices, with many other items, and the usual almanack and pocket-book matter, offer a good return for the three shillings charged for the work.

Miss M. A. Paull, of Plymouth, has been awarded the prize of £100 offered by the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union for the best tale on temperance specially adapted for children. There were several hundred competitors.

The inspectorship of corn returns at Cambridge, an appointment vested in the University, was polled for last Saturday in the Senate House. There were seven candidates. Mr. Fennell, M.A., late Fellow of Jesus, was elected, Mr. Balls, J.P., being second.



SOUTH AFRICAN WARFARE: A HALT OF THE 24TH REGIMENT.
FROM A SKETCH MADE BY MR. MELTON PRIOR LAST YEAR.

THE LATE COLONEL HOME, C.B., R.E.

The death of this most able and useful officer of the Royal Engineers, at the early age of forty-one, which took place on the 28th ult., at his residence in London, was announced in the same week. Colonel Robert Home, since his appointment in April, 1876, held the office of Assistant-Quartermaster-General, in the "Intelligence" Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department. Our readers will probably recollect that we bore testimony to his valuable services in the Ashantee campaign five years ago. The work of opening a road from Cape Coast Castle, through the dense forest, for the march to Coomassie, and providing huts to shelter the British troops at night in that pestilential climate, was performed by Major Home with remarkable ability and energy. Of his subsequent employments, the following notice has lately appeared in the *Times*, upon the occasion of his lamentable death:—

"The moment when the expedition returned was a critical one in military affairs at home. The Army was in a state of transition, and it must ever redound to the credit of the present Adjutant-General of the Army that he recognised the ability of the young soldier and selected him as the chief working agent to carry out the various projects which were at that time on foot for the more complete organisation of the Army. It is of the very essence of the kind of work with which Colonel Home was now intrusted that its nature and its value should not be publicly known; but it is no secret that Colonel Home was during the years which succeeded the Ashantee campaign the active secretary of numerous committees that have been engaged on the re-organisation of our Army, and in whatever work he was engaged he was always the moving spirit of it. To cite only two out of many of the more prominent of these, the 'mobilisation scheme' and the 'organisation of the communications of the Army in the field' were substantially his work. But from these duties, important as they were, Colonel Home was summoned to others of yet larger scope. During the two years when the question of war with Russia was hanging in the balance, it is not too much to say that no more weighty judgment was received on the military bearings of every question which arose than that of the officer whose services we have now lost. Lord Napier of Magdala, on his arrival in this country, found all difficulties smoothed for him and all facilities in view of a possible campaign afforded, by the masterly knowledge which Colonel Home had acquired of every possible aspect of the military and politico-military situation. No one has acknowledged this more enthusiastically than the then presumptive Commander-in-Chief of our armies.

"At a time when political and military questions were inextricably interwoven, the



THE LATE COLONEL HOME, C.B., R.E.

opinions of a soldier of large views and clear vision were inestimably valuable for State purposes, and, after the heated controversies of the day have passed away, and the events of the present period belong to history, it will be found that most of the statesmen who have been engaged in the difficult work of the last few years attribute no small importance to the assistance they have derived from Colonel Home's genius and grasp of facts. Twice during the last few years he has been at the head of important missions under the Foreign Office. On the last occasion he was employed as the English Chief Commissioner for the delimitation of Roumania. He returned a few weeks ago with typhus fever, contracted in the course of his duties. For more than a year his friends had been aware that he was utterly exhausted by the labours from which he would allow himself no intermission, and so, at last, he died—one hardly knows whether to say from the fever or from the incapacity to throw it off induced by excessive and over-exciting brain-work carried on long after it ought to have been abandoned. In any case, his death had been caused by work in the service of England, in which few have been ever more energetic or devoted. For few men would those who knew him have predicted a more brilliant career, and many better-known men could have been better spared by both State and Army. The very energy with which he devoted himself to public work has deprived the nation of one of its most valuable servants."

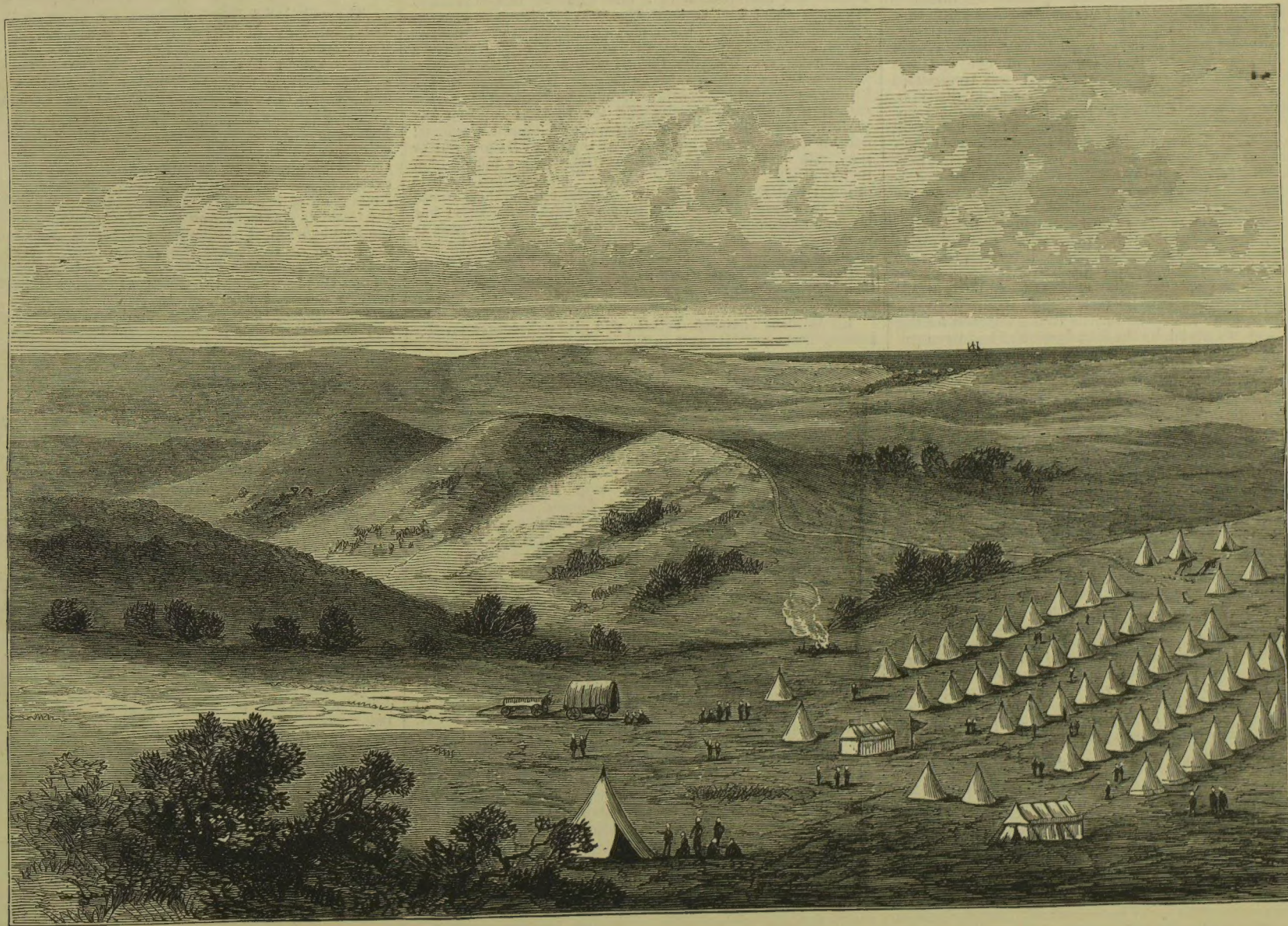
The portrait of Colonel Home is engraved from a photograph by A. Bassano, of Piccadilly.

MR. BRIGHT ON PROTECTION.

The following letter from Mr. John Bright, M.P., has been received by Mr. Cyrus W. Field, of New York:—

One Ash, Rochdale, Jan. 21.

My dear Mr. Field,—I never write for reviews or any other periodicals. It is so long since I have written that my hand has lost its cunning, if it ever had it. I do not think anything an Englishman could say would have any effect upon an American Protectionist. The man who possesses a monopoly by which he thinks he gains is not open to argument. It was so in this country forty years ago, and it is so with you now. It is strange that a people who put down slavery at an immense sacrifice are not able to suppress monopoly, which is but a milder form of the same evil. Under slavery the man was seized and his labour was stolen from him, and the profit of it enjoyed by his master and owner. Under protection the man is apparently free, but he is denied the right to exchange the produce of his labour except with his countrymen, who offer him much less for it than the foreigner would give. Some portion of his labour is



THE ZULU WAR: COLONEL PEARSON'S CAMP ON THE LOWER TUGELA.
FROM A SKETCH BY CAPTAIN H. W. MACLEAR, OF THE 3RD REGIMENT (BUFFS), ON DEC. 30.

thus confiscated. In our protection days our weavers and artisans could not exchange with American flour. They exchanged with an English farmer, who gave them sometimes only half the quantity the American would have given them. Now your farmer is forbidden to trade with the Englishman, and must give to an American double the quantity of grain and flour for many articles he is constantly requiring that he would give if your laws did not forbid his trade with England. A country may have democratic institutions, its Government may be Republican and based on a wide suffrage, and yet there may be no freedom to men for that which is the source of life and comfort. If a man's labour is not free, if its exchange is not free, the man is not free. And whether the law which enacts this restriction be the offspring of Republican or autocratic government and power, it is equally evil, and to be condemned and withstood by all who love freedom and understand what it is. Nations learn slowly—but they do learn; and therefore I do not doubt that the time will come when trade will be as free as the winds, and when freedom of industry will do much to put down great armies and the peril and suffering of war. But I am writing you almost an article instead of a short note—as if I would teach you, which would be an impertinence. If you could teach your farmers and ask the "solid South" to help them and you, you might soon succeed.—Believe me, always sincerely your friend,

JOHN BRIGHT.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE HYDRA AND MEDUSA.

Professor E. A. Schäfer, F.R.S., began his fifth lecture on Animal Development, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., by recapitulating the chief points in the structure of the fresh water polype hydra, and then described the process of its reproduction, which takes place, first, from ova; secondly, by buds. He traced the development of the ovum in its various stages of segmentation, and the formation of a spherical blastoderm, composed of cells apparently similar to one another, succeeded by the differentiation of an outer layer of cells, which become so much altered that their protoplasm is entirely transformed into a firm protecting capsule or shell for the ovum. The remaining cells are fused into a protoplasmic mass inclosing the cavity of segmentation, apparently with the disappearance of nuclei. The simultaneous production of two layers in this mass ensues, so that the blastoderm is now a hollow sphere, with its wall formed by two layers of cells, the ectoderm and entoderm; but the ectoderm does not exactly correspond to that of the blastoderm, because it has lost the portion which became the capsule. This is followed by the elongation of the sphere and the formation by splitting of an opening at one end, which becomes the mouth, and at the same time the tentacles begin to sprout out around the mouth, and presently the young hydra emerges from the egg and grows up like the parent. The Professor next described a still simpler coelenterate animal, which multiplied by fission, and which Professor Greef first observed in a pond, and named protohydra. He then proceeded to consider the general structure of the jelly-fish, or medusa, which he compared with that of the hydra; and then commented on the remarkable relation which exists between certain medusæ to some composite hydroid polypes in their indirect development, although very different in their external form. Finally, he described the direct development of certain medusæ as observed by Metschnikoff and Fol.

SOUND—ITS PROPAGATION AND CONDUCTION.

Professor Tyndall, D.C.L., F.R.S., gave the first of a course of eight lectures on Sound, including its Recent Applications and Methods of Reproduction, on Thursday, the 13th inst. After stating that sound has two aspects, being within us as a sensation, and without us as a motion, and that any sound, however generated, travels as a pulse or wave, through the air to the ear, he described its passage through the external canal to the tympanic membrane, thence through the drum and the labyrinth filled with water, to the auditory nerve, and thence to the brain, where the physical becomes psychical. He then referred to various models, including a series of alternate wooden balls and weak spiral springs, to explain the motion of the sonorous waves. A shock given at one end was rendered at the other, and another shock was transmitted through a tin tube 15 feet long and 2½ inches in diameter. The rotation of a glass disk was used to show the difference between the motion of the pulse and that of the individual particles of air. Reference was then made to Boyle's suggestive idea of the "spring of air," and to the fact that heat augments the elasticity of the air, the velocity of the sound-wave being proportionally increased. The velocity at the freezing point being 1090 feet per second, is increased by one foot per second for every degree in rise of temperature. Thus, in air at 62 deg. Fahrenheit the velocity of sound is about 1120 feet per second. It was then shown by experiment that sound cannot travel without air: no sound being given by a bell struck in an exhausted receiver. As air was slowly introduced into the vacuum space the feeble sound at first produced was gradually increased. The various causes assigned for the diminution of the sound by the introduction of hydrogen gas into the receiver were fully considered, and the hypothesis of Professor Stokes, that it is due to the great mobility of hydrogen, was approved and illustrated. Thus the production of sound by motion in ordinary air is continually prevented by its great mobility. The effect of wind upon the velocity of sound was next considered, and in the explanation given its analogy with the refraction of light was noticed. Newton calculated the velocity of sound to be 916 ft. in a second; but observation proved it to be 1090. The problem was at last solved by Laplace, who showed that the velocity is augmented by the heat and cold produced by the alternate condensation and rarefaction of the sound waves. Experiments were then given showing the various degrees of conduction of sound by liquids and solids. When the foot of a tuning-fork was dipped in a column of water over a resonant box, the musical note loudly resounded. The conduction of deal rods was fully exhibited, more especially by Wheatstone's telephonic experiment. In a room in the basement of the building a large musical box was placed; a deal rod resting on it passed through two ceilings, and appeared on the floor of the theatre. No sound was heard till a rough wooden tray was laid on the top of the rod, when every note was reproduced, strongly and accurately accentuated. The conduction of sound for air being 1090 ft. per second, that of carbonic acid is 860; hydrogen, 4160; water, 4700; iron, 16,800; and firwood, 15,200.

THE STORY OF THE NOVEMBER METEORS.

Mr. G. Johnstone Stoney, M.A., F.R.S., Secretary to the Queen's University, Dublin, gave the discourse on Friday evening, Feb. 14. In his opening remarks, he stated that it had been ascertained that upwards of thirty meteors on the average may be seen without instruments, during one night, by observers at one locality; that telescopic meteors are about forty or fifty times as numerous; that their height above the earth ranges from 120 to twenty miles; that their flight is towards the earth, their speed between thirty and fifty miles a second; that probably 300 millions pass daily into the earth's

atmosphere from without, and that from the resistance there met with their intense heat is derived. The greatest meteoric showers occur about Aug. 9, 10, 11, and Nov. 13, 14. Referring to a large diagram exhibiting the orbits of the planets in the solar system in immense space, the speaker pointed out the great elliptic orbit, in which the November meteors move in varying rates; their increasing speed being greatest when they reach the point of their orbit closest to the sun, and near the place where they cross the earth's path, the velocity then being twenty-seven miles a second. As the earth moves at the rate of nineteen miles a second in very nearly the opposite direction, the velocity of their approach to the earth is about forty-six miles a second. If a meteor escape the earth and continue its orbit, it loses speed for sixteen years, till its rate becomes about a mile and a half a second. In each revolution its velocity oscillates between these extremes, and it gets round its vast orbit in about thirty-three years and a quarter. The myriads of the November swarm form a stream about 100,000 miles long, and of immense width, which takes two years to pass the point where its path crosses the earth's orbit, and which occurs annually on the morning of Nov. 14. The earth reached the head of the stream in 1866, and as a minute speck passed through it in about five hours. Records of ten of the visits of these meteors were found in Chinese, Persian, Arab, and monkish annals, previous to Humboldt's observation of them in South America in 1799. His sagacious suggestion of their periodicity and orbit has been confirmed by the arduous researches of Professors H. A. Newton, of Newhaven, U.S.; J. C. Adams, of Cambridge; Schiapparelli, of Milan; and Leverrier, of Paris, from whom we derive nearly all our present knowledge of these bodies. The November swarm probably entered the solar system in A.D. 126, sweeping past the planet Uranus. This swarm, as well as that of August, is accompanied by a comet, into which Mr. Stoney adduced good reasons for believing that some of these meteors, through their velocity gradually diminishing, are absorbed. He also suggested that they may originate in the stormy uprush of heated iron vapour through the immense atmosphere of hydrogen surrounding the sun and other stars; since hydrogen is found occluded in meteorites, in conformity with Graham's discovery of the occlusion of gases by metals.

LESSING'S POEMS AND DRAMAS.

Mr. Reginald W. Macan, M.A., gave his second lecture on Saturday, the 15th inst. He began by remarking that Lessing was to be found destroying and reconstructing in so many various spheres of literature, that a student might expect to find him everywhere productive. He had not, however, attempted novel-writing, and his contribution to science and lyric poetry were insignificant, and could not be mentioned beside Goethe's works. Lessing's lyrical poetry, however, enjoyed a certain success in its day, though, now, its interest is mainly biographical. It was something to see a poor young fellow revenging himself upon circumstances by writing epigrams, and singing of wine and wealth, when he had scarcely a copper in his pocket. The main interest in his early dramas was also biographical. They were not written to exhibit a profound doctrine of poetry, but were imitative and experimental. Though professedly comedies, they were characterised by an earnestness at times almost excessive; the boy-poet attempted to read the times a lesson, disguised for their amusement; to shame prejudices, as in "Die Juden," and to extol virtue, as in "Die Freigeist." He studied the requirements of the stage before writing his dramas, and this explains the perfection of the exposition in his pieces. His first completed tragedy, "Miss Sara Sampson," was contrived in the manner of Terence, by the "contamination" of two or three foreign sources, and showed the influence of contemporary English literature. "Minna von Barnhelm" was the living and delightful monument of the Seven Years' War. It is remarkable, however, that Frederick the Great refused all applications on behalf of the author. In the hero of the play, Lessing incorporated many of his own characteristics. The heroine was the creation of a man who had just so much of the cynic about him as kept him from too romantic conceptions of the fair sex; the minor characters deserve no less praise, excepting the Frenchman, who was a caricature, not a permanent type. Emilia Galotti was a domestic tragedy, suitable to an audience in Leipzig or Hamburg. It was intense, powerful, and original, but unsatisfactory; as the catastrophe was unnecessary and the poetical solution imperfect. Lessing's men were better drawn than his women; and his women of evil genius better than his heroines, sad or gay. He wrote some plays without introducing female characters at all. In "Nathan der Weise" he reclaimed the title of poet; and if he had not been so great a critic there would never have been any doubt of his just claim to the title; but his dramas were not self-revelations of the poet-soul, such as were seen in Goethe's works. Still, they showed that he had acted himself upon the advice which he gave his brother, to cultivate his own character, without which it was inconceivable that anyone should become a good dramatic author.

Sir William Thomson, F.R.S., will give a discourse on the Sorting Demon of Maxwell on Friday, Feb. 28.

Dean Stanley gave an address upon the subject of Presence of Mind in the theatre of the London Institution, on the 13th inst., to a crowded audience.—The Hunterian oration, which is given in alternate years, was given on the 14th inst., in the theatre of the Royal College of Surgeons, by Professor Humphry, F.R.S., of Cambridge, a member of the council of the college; and about 120 noblemen and gentlemen connected with literature, science, art, &c., afterwards dined in the library of the college, subsequently repairing to the museum, which was brilliantly lighted up for the occasion. At the Royal United Service Institution, on the same day, Captain Templer (Royal Middlesex Rifles) read a paper on Military Balloons, in which he gave an account of recent experiments carried out under his superintendence with the view of utilising balloons for reconnoitring purposes, and as a means of communication.—In the evening, at the City Temple Lecture Room, Plumtree-court, Farringdon-street, a lecture was given by the Rev. George Blencowe, foreign missionary, on the subject of Life in South Africa.—On Monday the second course of Cantor Lectures of this session was opened in the rooms of the Society of Arts, by Dr. W. H. Corfield, who took for his subject Dwelling Houses; their sanitary construction and arrangements.—At a meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute a paper was read by the Rev. F. W. Holland on the Topography of the Sinaitic Peninsula, and its bearing on the History of the Exodus.—Lieutenant F. J. Palmer, R.N., lectured at the London Institution on the History of the Ironclad, and, after giving a detailed description of the plans to the present day, concluded by drawing attention to a new method of raising sunken vessels. At the meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute held on Tuesday evening at the Pall Mall a paper was read by Mr. John Noble on South Africa. Sir Bartle Frere's policy in relation to the Zulus was the subject of discussion on Tuesday night at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

Mr. Henry Gardner, late of No. 1, Westbourne-terrace, who died on the 9th ult., at No. 7, Westbourne-park-crescent, Harrow-road, has left by his will an enormous amount of money for the purpose of benefiting blind persons. Some of it is to go to three of the established charities, while the principal part is to form a special fund to be under the direction of a committee. These bequests are gifts of £10,000 each to the School for the Indigent Blind, St. George's-fields, Southwark; the Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind, 125, Euston-road; and the London Society for Teaching the Blind to Read and for Instructing them in Industrial Occupations, Upper Avenue-road, Regent's Park. The sum of £300,000 is left, on trust, to his executors and the Bishop of London, who are to form the committee for its management, to apply the property and interest for the benefit of blind persons in England and Wales by instructing them in suitable trades, handicrafts, and professions, especially the profession of music; by providing pensions for poor deserving blind persons resident in England and Wales incapable of earning their own livelihood, and otherwise, as the committee may from time to time think best. Provision is made for the filling up of any vacancies that may occur in the committee, and for the making of regulations for the management of the fund. The legacy duty on these charitable bequests, amounting together to the sum of £33,000, will have to be paid out of his estate, as they are respectively given free of duty; so that the whole amount to be paid out of the deceased's estate on account of the blind comes to the large sum of £363,000. To Lord Kinnaird and the Hon. A. F. Kinnaird, as executors, the testator leaves £2000 each; to his daughter, Mrs. Richardson-Gardner, all his plate, linen, china, pictures, furniture, and household effects; to his friend Miss Emily Powell an annuity of £800 for life; and, among the other annuities, in each case for their respective lives, may be mentioned, to his brother-in-law, Charles Franklin, £100; Mary Ann Perrins, £350; Henry Woodfall and George Woodfall, £200 each; Mrs. Wilkinson, £130; Mrs. Mackenzie, £250; Miss Elizabeth Guest, £50; the two Misses Roley, £16 each; Royston, formerly a drayman in the employ of his late firm, £26; to his coachman, John Cook, £100, and on his death to his daughter, Elizabeth Louisa Cook; Mrs. Ellen Prowse, £250; and after her death £100 each to her children, Ernest William Percy Prowse and Rosa Percy Prowse, with benefit of survivorship between them. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for his said daughter for life; at her death one moiety thereof to his great-nephew, the said Alfred Philip Slade Beaumont, and the other moiety as his daughter shall by will appoint. The will (dated July 24, 1876) with a codicil (dated May 15, 1877) was proved on the 12th inst. by the daughter, Mrs. Mary Louisa Richardson-Gardner (wife of Mr. Robert Richardson-Gardner, M.P.), Alfred Philip Slade Beaumont, the great-nephew, Lord Kinnaird, and the Hon. Arthur FitzGerald Kinnaird, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £600,000. Mr. Gardner was formerly a brewer.

The will (dated Nov. 2, 1878) with a codicil (dated Dec. 27 following) of Mr. John Coveney, formerly of Swancombe, but late of Chestham, Henfield, Kent, who died on Dec. 31 last, was proved on the 28th ult. by Henry Ross and George Coveney Bird, the nephews, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. There are bequests to various members of his family, and the residue, with his estate at Chestham Park, the testator leaves to his nephew Henry Ross.

The will (dated July 5, 1856) of Mr. Abraham Darby, J.P., D.L., formerly of Stoke, Bucks, ironmaster, but late of Treberfydd, Brecon, who died on Nov. 28 last, was proved on the 25th ult. by Mrs. Matilda Frances Darby, the widow, the sole executrix, to whom he devises and bequeaths all his real and personal estate. The personalty is sworn under £50,000.

The will (dated Aug. 13, 1878) of Mrs. Sarah Georgiana Milner, late of No. 58, Eaton-square, who died on Dec. 9 last, was proved on the 20th ult. by the Rev. Alfred Hensley, John Charles Salt, and Mrs. Catherine Anne Slaney, the sister, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. Among other legacies, the testatrix bequeaths £250 each to the Curate's Augmentation Society, the Society for Promoting the Employment of Additional Curates in Populous Places, the Friend of the Clergy Corporation, and the Clergy Relief Society, Southampton-street, Strand; £200 each to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Repairing, and Building of Churches and Chapels in England and Wales, and the Governesses' Benevolent Institution; and £100 each to the Ladies' Home, instituted by Mrs. Greathed, and the British Syrian Schools, founded by the late Mrs. Bowen Thomson. Edward William Jones, the testatrix's nephew, is appointed residuary legatee.

The will (dated Feb. 21, 1865) of the Rev. Arthur Bland Wrightson, Rector of Hemsworth, near Pontefract, Yorkshire, who died on Dec. 7 last, was proved on the 10th ult. by Richard Heber Wrightson, the brother, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator bequeaths £100 to the Yorkshire Deaf and Dumb Institution at Doncaster; and £200 each to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Christian Knowledge Society, and the National Society for Education, all free of duty.

The will (dated March 5, 1878) of Mr. John Johnson, late of No. 14, Buckingham-street, Strand, architect, who died on Dec. 28 last, was proved on the 23rd ult. by Lewis Edward Younghusband, Edward Bowring Stephens, and Alfred Godwin, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator bequeaths £1000 each to the Architects' Benevolent Society and the Artists' Benevolent Fund.

The will (dated April 10, 1869) of Miss Henrietta Borradaile, late of No. 10, Bedford-row, Worthing, who died on Dec. 13 last, was proved on the 24th ult. by Alexander Wright and Henry Pott, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £18,000. The testatrix bequeaths £500 each to the Cancer Hospital, the Blind School for the Indigent Blind, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; £50 each to the Worthing Infirmary and the Tunbridge Wells Infirmary; and some other legacies. The residue is divided into three parts, one of which is given to her nephew, the Rev. Charles Thomas Samson, for life, another to her brother, Tom Borradaile, for life, and the other to her sister, Mrs. Martha Lane, for life. On their respective deaths each of such third parts of the residue is to go between the Cancer Hospital, the Blind School for the Indigent Blind, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Royal Free Hospital, the Governesses' Benevolent Institution,

and the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton.

The will (dated Dec. 19, 1878) of Miss Harriett Barnett, late of No. 53, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, who died on the 9th ult., was proved on the 25th ult. by Samson Barnett, the brother, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £3000. The testatrix bequeaths £100 each, free of duty, to the London Hospital, Whitechapel, the Western Synagogue, University College Hospital, Gower-street, the Metropolitan Free Hospital, late of Devonshire-square, the Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum, Lower Norwood, and the Jewish Convalescent Home, Stepney-green; £50 to the Jewish Deaf and Dumb Home, Notting-hill; 19 guineas each to the Widows' Home, Great Prescott-street, the Jewish Blind Society, the Jewish Society for Providing Strangers with Meals on Sabbaths and Holidays, and St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington; and a terminable annuity of £30 to the Jewish Board of Guardians, Devonshire-square.

OBITUARY.

GENERAL PEEL.

General the Right Hon. Jonathan Peel died on the 13th inst. at Marble Hill, Twickenham. He was born Oct. 12, 1799, the fifth son of Sir Robert Peel, first Baronet, by Ellen, his wife, daughter of William Yates, Esq., of Spring Side, near Bury, and was consequently brother of Sir Robert Peel, the great statesman. General Peel was educated at Rugby, and at the Military College of Sandhurst. He entered the Army in June, 1815, attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1827, and that of Lieutenant-General in 1859. In 1826 he entered Parliament as M.P. for Norwich, and in 1831 was elected for Huntingdon, which he continued to represent until his retirement from Parliamentary life in 1868. From 1841 to 1846 he was Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, and was appointed in 1858, and again in 1866, Secretary of State for the War Department. General Peel was a keen sportsman, and was held in the highest estimation in the racing world for his stainless honour and blunt good humour. He retired some time since from the turf, but Lord Glasgow having bequeathed his stud to him and Mr. Payne, his horses still ran. He married, March 19, 1824, Lady Alicia Jane Kennedy, youngest daughter of Archibald, Marquis of Ailsa, K.P., and by her, who died Sept. 9, 1863, he had five sons and three daughters.

MR. WRIGHTSON, OF CUSWORTH.

William Battie Wrightson, Esq., of Cusworth, near Doncaster, J.P. and D.L., formerly M.P. for Northallerton, died at 22, Upper Brook-street, on the 10th inst., in the ninetieth year of his age. He was the eldest son of William Wrightson, Esq., of Cusworth, M.P. for Aylesbury, by Henrietta, his wife, daughter and coheir of Richard Heber, Esq., of Marton (uncle of Bishop Heber), and was grandson of John Battie, Esq., of Warmsworth, who assumed the surname and arms of Wrightson, in consequence of his marriage with Isabella, only child and heiress of William Wrightson, Esq., M.P. of Cusworth. The gentleman whose death we record was educated at Winchester, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, was called to the Bar in 1815, and entered Parliament in 1826 as member for East Retford. From 1830 to 1832 he sat for Hull, and from 1834 to 1865 for Northallerton. He was at one time employed as a Commissioner of Inquiry into the state of the poor in Ireland. A Whig in politics, he was a devoted adherent of Lord Grey, and one of the oldest members of Brooks's Club. He married, March 24, 1821, Georgiana, eldest daughter of Inigo Thomas, Esq., of Ratton, Sussex.

SIR J. RICHARDSON.

Sir John Larkins Cheese Richardson, Speaker of the Legislative Council of New Zealand, and a retired Major of the Bengal Artillery, died on Dec. 6 at Dunedin, Otago, aged sixty-eight. Sir John held, in addition to his high appointment of Speaker in New Zealand, the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the local militia. He was knighted by patent in 1875.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Major W. J. Bampfild, Army Pay Department, on the 11th inst., at Fern Bank, Ventnor, aged fifty-five.

Vice-Admiral George Augustus Bedford, on the 11th inst., at his residence, The Elms, Sydenham-hill, aged seventy.

The Rev. Thomas Langley, Rector of Ganarew, near Monmouth, at Ganarew House, aged sixty-nine.

William Tayler, Esq., F.S.A., F.S.S., of Park-street, Grosvenor-square, and Mill-hill Lodge, Barnes-common, J.P. for the county of Surrey, D.L. for Middlesex, on the 10th inst.

Neville Josiah Aylmer Coghill, Lieutenant 24th Foot, who fell in the action with the Zulus, was born Jan. 25, 1852, the eldest son of Sir John Jocelyn Coghill, Bart., and nephew of the present Lord Plunket, Bishop of Meath.

Dr. C. E. Appleton, Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, on the 1st inst., at Luxor, in Upper Egypt. Dr. Appleton was the founder of the *Academy* newspaper, and the editorship of that journal continued in his hands to the time of his death.

George Frederick John Hodson, Lieutenant 24th Foot, who fell so gallantly in the deplorable engagement with the Zulus, was second son of the present Sir George Frederick John Hodson, Bart., of Hollybrook House, in the county of Wicklow, by Meriel Anne, third daughter of the Rev. R. Neville, Rector of Clonpriest, in the county of Cork, and was born Nov. 26, 1854.

Major-General John Dwyer, late of the 14th Regiment. A distinguished-service reward is vacant by his death. Major-General Dwyer entered the Army in 1831, and retired on full pay in 1872. He served with the 14th Regiment in the Crimean campaign and in the New Zealand war in 1864-5, and commanded the second battalion 14th Regiment in the campaign from February to September, 1864.

William Battie Wrightson, Esq., of Cusworth Hall, near Doncaster, Yorkshire, on the 10th inst., at his residence in Upper Brook-street, in the ninetieth year of his age. He was educated at Winchester, and at Trinity College, Cambridge; was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in the year 1815, and entered Parliament in 1826 as one of the members for East Retford. He represented Kingston-on-Hull from 1830 to 1832, and sat for Northallerton from December, 1834, down to 1865, when he retired from public life.

Bennet Woodcroft, Esq., F.R.S., for many years clerk to the Commissioners of Patents, and formerly Professor of Machinery at University College, in his seventy-seventh year. The establishment of the library in connection with the Patent Office was mainly due to him, as was also the formation of the Patent Office Museum at South Kensington, to which he was a very liberal contributor. He was the inventor of many mechanical improvements, and was the author of several scientific treatises and of a series of biographical sketches of inventors.

Daniel Tupper, Esq., late Receiver-General of Crown Revenues, and of Melrose, in the island of Guernsey, on the 9th inst., at George's-terrace, South Kensington, in his seventy-ninth year. He was third son of Daniel Tupper, Esq., of Hauteville House, Guernsey; was born in 1800, and married,

1823, Anna Maria, youngest daughter of Major-General John Gaspard Le Marchant, who fell at the Battle of Salamanca, and leaves Lieutenant-Colonel Gaspard Le Marchant Tupper, and other issue.

The Rev. Edmund Hector Shipperdson, M.A., J.P. and D.L., on the 10th inst., at Hermitage, Chester-le-Street, aged seventy-one. He was eldest son of Walter Charles Hopper, Esq., of Belmont, in the county of Durham, by Margaret, his wife, third daughter of Ralph Shipperdson, of Pidding Hall, Garth, in the county of Durham, and assumed the surname of Shipperdson on succeeding to the property of his uncle, Edward Shipperdson, Esq., of Pidding Hall, Garth. He married, Nov. 1, 1838, Adeline, daughter of John Kerrich, Esq., of Harleston, and leaves issue.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

J. G. (Aleppe).—Your request shall be complied with if you send us further specimens of the local skill. In the game received the native amateur makes but a poor show, and the play is consequently without general interest.

R. C. (Stafford, N. Z.).—We have selected one of the games for publication, and shall be glad to receive another batch from you.

HERWARD (Oxford).—It was a hopeless task, of course; but it is not bad practice.

H. R. (Dublin).—It has never been tested by a direct encounter, but the Englishman plays with infinitely more ease.

H. C. A. (New York).—We shall be glad to receive some of the games played by the champion in the course of his late tour.

S. W. (Greenwich).—You can procure Herr Klett's collection of chess problems from the publishers, Veit and Co., Leipzig.

A. W. (Hull).—Thanks; they shall have due honours.

D. T. (Calus College).—Inadmissible, because unaccompanied by author's name and address. But the position is too simple, in any case.

W. H. (Leatherhead).—In the published solution of No. 1822 it was stated that, if Black played 1. K takes P, White's answer is 2. K to Kt 4th, discovering check; and, the line of play being so indicated, you should have no difficulty in discovering the mating move, 3. Q to B 5th.

FAIRHOLME (Bowdon).—Your solution of No. 1822 is correct.

A. H. B. (Redland).—A very clear analysis of the problem. You begin well.

Toz (Manchester).—We shall be glad to receive and examine the promised problems.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1823 received from C. Govett, Toz, and R. Sarsfield.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1824 received from Toz, Emile Frau, P. le Page, Underwood, Pug, E. Mitchell, Kitten, Hereward, and H. Bentham.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1825 received from T. B. Campbell, M. Whiteley, Pug, Liz, R. H. Brooks, W. de P. Crouzaz, T. Edgar, St. George, Mechanic, W. Leeson, C. Govett, P. Hampton, C. G. Ellison, W. Aiston, W. Scott, W. S. B. H. Warner, T. R. Young, Austin (Donal), E. M. and P. P. B. Baz, Ryecroft, Mechanic, J. de Honsteyn, T. Greenbank, Jane Noyes (Ulrecht), J. Arnold, Fairholme, D. V. Kell, Gateshead-on-Tyne, Onno (Ulrecht), P. le Page, G. S. Cox, Freddie, E. Elsbury, A. H. Butcher, L. S. D. An Old Hand, F. A. Bright, M. O. Halloran, Helen Lee, J. Spenser Hardy, St. J. E. Norman Rumbelow, L. Sharswood, W. S. Leest, Americaine, E. P. Vulliamy, D. Templeton, Hereward, R. Ingersoll, Camb. F. R. Jellry, Lulu, W. C. Dutton, J. G. Kidd, W. Newton, Copiapio, H. Burnett, East March, W. Warren, Underwood, T. W. Hope, Alpha, G. Fobbrooke, F. V. P. S. Western, A. L. S. Elsie V. F. C. S. H. Farrant, and Kitten

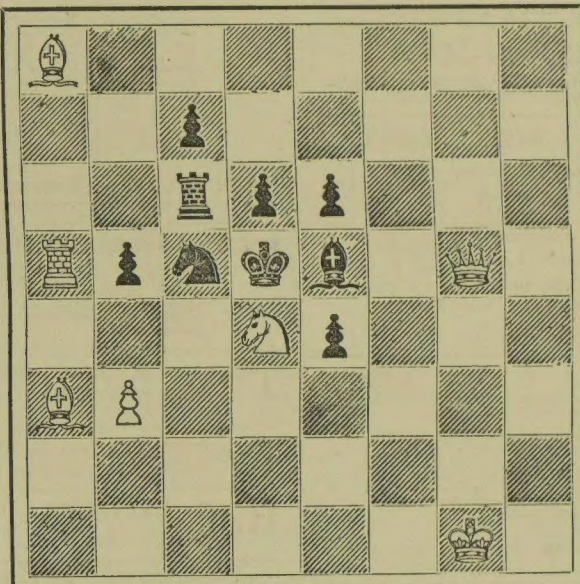
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1824.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to Q 8th (a)	K to Q 3rd	3. B to R 5th	K moves
2. K takes P	K to K 4th	4. B mates accordingly.	

PROBLEM No. 1827.

By F. O'N. HOPKINS.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

Played in Moscow, between Messrs. HELLWIG and MAUDE.
(Kieseritzky Gambit.)

WHITE (Herr H.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Herr H.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. B to K 4th	Kt to Q 3rd
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	15. B takes P	Kt takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	16. B to Kt 2nd	Kt to B 5th (ch)
4. P to K R 4th	P to Kt 5th	17. K to Q 3rd	Kt takes P (ch)
5. Kt to K 5th	P to Q 4th	18. K to B 3rd	Kt to B 5th (ch)
		19. K to Kt 4th	
A revival of a move in vogue some twenty years ago, and, if we recollect aright, recommended in a recent number of the <i>Chessplayer's Chronicle</i> .			
6. P to Q 4th		19. White is needlessly adventurous in thus marching his King into the open.	
Apparently his best reply. If 6. P takes P, Black may continue with 6. Q to K 2nd, &c.			
7. P takes P	P to B 6th	20. B to Q 4th	Kt to Kt 3rd
8. B to K 3rd	B to K 2nd	21. R to K sq (ch)	P to K B 3rd
9. K to Q 2nd	B to B 3rd	22. Kt to B 3rd	K to B 2nd
10. P takes Q P	B takes Kt	23. K to R 3rd	P to R 4th (ch)
11. P takes B	Q takes P (ch)	24. B takes Kt P	B to K 3rd
12. B to Q 3rd	Q takes B P	This invites the disaster that follows.	
The early exchange of Queens detracts from the interest of the game, although it is perhaps Black's safest course at this juncture.			
13. Q takes Q	P takes Q	24. Kt to B 5th (ch)	R to Kt sq
		25. K to R 4th	B to Q 2nd (ch)
		26. Q R to Kt sq	Kt to Q 3rd
		27. K to Kt 3rd	R takes B (ch)
		28. Kt to Q 5th	R takes R
		29. K to B 3rd	Kt to Kt 4th (ch)
		30. R takes R	and White resigned.

Between the same Players.

(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Herr H.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Herr H.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. Q R to Q sq	P to Q 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	With the view, we presume, of bringing out the Q B. The best square for it, however, is Q Kt 2nd.	
3. B to B 4th	B takes P	14. P takes P (en pas.)	P takes P
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B to R 4th	15. R takes P	B to K 3rd
5. P to Q B 3rd	P takes P	16. B to Q 3rd	P to B 4th
6. P to Q 4th	Q takes P (ch)	17. R to K sq	R to B 3rd
7. Castles	Q takes P	18. K R takes B	R takes R
8. Q to Kt 3rd	Q to Kt 3rd	19. Q to B 4th	K to B 2nd
9. P to K 5th	Kt to K 2nd	20. R takes R	Q takes R
10. Kt takes P	B takes Kt	21. Kt to Kt 5th (ch),	and wins.
11. B to R 3rd	Castles		
12. Q takes B			

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

The first tournament of the chess circle in connection with the South London Conservative Club was concluded last week. Eight players engaged in it, and Mr. H. F. Penny made the highest score—ten—the next in order being Messrs. Emson and Cubitt, who tied with a total of eight.

The mechanical chessplayer, Mephisto, after a successful, though in one sense chequered, career at the Royal Aquarium, has removed to new quarters at No. 9, Strand. Whatever may be the secret of the force that directs Mephisto in his brilliant combinations of the chess pieces, it has been well preserved. His style is as various, his play as skilful as ever, and his performances continue to excite the surprise and admiration of his visitors.

THE DISTRESS.

The Mayor of Sheffield has received another letter from Miss Florence Nightingale, inclosing a further sum of £25 to be employed in making garments for the distressed. The writer, after expressing her sympathy with the poor, hopes that the distress will open the eyes and the minds of the Sheffield men to understand what are their true interests, and says:—"How many, more or less educated, are regardless of such interests, with cleverness enough but little sense, and of foresight, thrift, and economy little or none; while our poor natives of India, Hindoos especially, with none of our education and few of our advantages, are remarkable for their thrift and economy in the middle of the deep-st poverty. God speed your good fight against this distress, and against all future distress! is the warmest wish of Florence Nightingale."

The Central Relief Committee at Stockport will suspend operations this week, the fund at their disposal being exhausted. More than £1400 has been received in donations and subscriptions, in addition to between 200 and 300 tons of coal. For two months about 3000 persons have been aided weekly from this fund. Many outdoor workers have found employment since the favourable change in the weather, but no improvement has taken place in the condition and prospects of the cotton operatives, and after this week many families will be compelled to seek relief from the board of guardians. The hatters' strike has been settled, and now the bricklayers are on strike against a proposed alteration of working hours.

At the weekly meeting of the relief committee at Birmingham on Monday it was stated that the distress in the borough was decreasing, but the total number of persons relieved during the past week was over 42,000. The amount contributed to the relief fund up to the present time is £10,147, and the balance in hand £1705. It was resolved to consider the advisability of winding up the relief fund next week.

A public meeting was held at the Cannon-street Hotel on Monday afternoon in furtherance of a local movement for the relief of the shareholders rendered destitute by the failure of the West of England and South Wales District Bank. The chair was taken by Mr. H. S. Northcote, son of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and amongst the speakers were the Earl of Devon, the Bishop of Exeter, the Mayor of that city, Mr. Arthur Mills, M.P., and Mr. Edgar Bowring. More than £1000 has been collected or promised from residents in London, of which some £700 was subscribed after the meeting. An account has been opened with Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co.

A public meeting, presided over by the High Sheriff of Cornwall, was held at Camborne last Saturday for the purpose of taking steps for the alleviation of the distress now prevailing throughout Cornwall. There was a large attendance. Evidence of the great distress prevailing in many of the parishes was given. The suggestion which found most favour was that relief works should be established for giving work to the large number of unemployed. Sir John St. Aubyn moved the appointment of a general committee, similar to that existing in 1867, remarking that the assistance should not be by giving money, but, if possible, by providing employment. Mr. Bolitho seconded the resolution, and, in support, Mr. Pendarves Vivian expressed his opinion that it would be unwise to encourage the emigration of the adult population. The resolution was unanimously carried; and on the motion of Sir Colman Rashley, seconded by Sir Charles Sawle, it was resolved to organise local committees, to be under the central committee, and to co-operate with the general committee in the distribution of funds.

The Wesleyan Relief Fund for Cornwall, originated by Dr. Rigg, amounts to about £1000, and the central committee, meeting at Camborne, resolved to make a second grant of £400, to be distributed principally in St. Just, Camborne, Helston, St. Ives, and Hayle. The Rev. Mr. M'Aulay, ex-President of the Conference, wrote offering a special donation of £10 to a deserving person of the middle class who had been reduced to severe distress, but who, from his position, might not wish his name mentioned. All applications for assistance to emigrate were refused.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

A meeting of metropolitan volunteer commanding officers was held yesterday week, at which it was unanimously resolved that it was desirable for a field-day to be held on Easter Monday, if a suitable site can be obtained.

The committee appointed by the Secretary of State for War to inquire into the financial state and internal organisation of the Volunteer Force in Great Britain report that, with reference to the proposed scheme for raising an active service legion available for employment abroad in times of emergency, the difficulties in the way of its being carried out are far beyond anything ever contemplated by the proposer of the scheme; and the committee therefore strongly deprecate any attempt to raise a body of troops under a distinct and separate organisation.

The nineteenth annual report of the National Rifle Association has been issued. The council congratulate the members on the increasing popularity of the society, and on the continued improvement of its financial position. The last Wimbledon meeting seems to have been a success in every respect; but one result of last year's experience is, that this year the six-inch bull's-eye will replace the eight-inch at 200 yards, thus reverting to the size of the short-range bull's-eye used in 1876 and 1877. The total value of the prizes last year was £14,641. The steam-tramway was worked so profitably that the association have bought the engine for £331. The council announce that they propose only to have one meeting, instead of the winter and spring meetings. The conditions of shooting in the Public Schools Match will probably be altered, but all the first-grade schools having Volunteer corps will receive due notification of the alterations, if any are made. There will be also a revision of the rules for the Foot contest in the Loyd-Lindsay competitions. The subscriptions for the challenge shield for the Public Schools' Veterans' Match have reached nearly £300, which will provide a handsome trophy. Unless an alteration in the date is necessary, the Wimbledon meeting will open on Monday, July 14.

It is proposed to hold the second Aldershot Meeting, at the Caesar's Camp Ranges, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, June 19, 20, and 21. The object of the meeting is to encourage rifle shooting generally, and more especially in all branches of her Majesty's service. The meeting will be open to Army, Royal Marines, and Auxiliary Forces, and there will be special matches for "All Comers." A thoroughly representative committee will superintend the arrangements.

The Lords of the Admiralty have issued a code of instructions to naval gunnery men whereby, it is hoped, similar accidents to that which occurred on board the Thunderer will be prevented. Directions are given for ascertaining before firing if projectiles are "home" when the rammer is worked by the hydraulic process.

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